THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,
And Manufacturing & Mercantile Advertiser.

Vol. 40.

FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 15, 1825. Vol. 3....No 42.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING BY
DAVID MACLEAN,
FOURTH, BETWEEN MARKET & WOOD-STREETS.
At $2 per annum, payable in advance.
Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

505

A Warehouse To Rent,

And immediate Possession given.

APPLY TO

Allen & Grant,

WHO HAVE FOR SALE,

50 HHDS. NEW-ORLEANS

SUGAR,

40 bbls. *MOLASSES,*

50 bales and small bags

COTTON,

100 Boxes *TIN PLATES,*
200 Kegs *JUNIATA NAILS,*
200 Boxes 8-10 & 10-12 *GLASS,*
25 do. *BOTTLES,* assorted.
3000 barrels *SALT.*
20 do. *MACKAREL*
Cap Printing & Wrapping
PAPER,

A constant supply from Sewickly Grove Mill.

CASH FOR RAGS.

April 15, 1825—tf.

Lawrence & Bainbridge,

AUCTION & COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Louisville, Ky.

Have formed a co-partnership with

JAMES ANDERSON, JR.

The business will in future be conducted under the firm of

B. LAWRENCE & CO.

REFERENCES.

James Hughes Esq. John Bustard, Louisville.
J & G R Gilmore, B Hayden Cincinnati.
Knox & M'Kee, Wheeling.
James Riddle & Son. Eichbaum & Johnston, Wm. Bell, Jr. W Anderson, R. Lindell, Pittsburgh.

August 20.—tf.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

TAKES the liberty to inform his friends and the public, that he continues to carry on the manufactory of Copper and Tin ware, &c. at his old stand, next door to the corner of Second and Wood-streets, east side, where he keeps a general assortment of Stills, wash kettles, tea kettles, tin ware, *&c. &c.* which he offers wholesale and retail, low for cash or barter. Anderson's patent stills, Fuller's kettles, salt pipe, Slater's patent cooking machines, for steam boats and hotels, *&c* made to order at the shortest notice.

Lewis Peterson.

Oct. 1824—tf

TO LET,

Two Dwelling Houses

In Fourth near Market street.

Two large WARE HOUSES and a DWELLING HOUSE in Front street, between Wood and Market streets.

A DWELLING HOUSE and STORE ROOM, in Market Street, opposite the Allegheny Bridge.

Three DWELLING HOUSES and STORE ROOMS, now finishing, at the corner of Market and Liberty streets

ALSO ON GROUND RENT.

TWELVE LOTS, on Smithfield Street, between Fourth Street and Diamond Alley

Possession given the 1st of April. Apply to

H. Holdship.

February 18—tf

LINE OF TRANSPORTATION

FROM

New-York to Pittsburgh.

THE SUBSCRIBERS inform the public that they have established a Line of Transportation from New-York, by the Erie Canal, Lake Erie, and Chautauque Lake, down the Allegheny River, to Pittsburgh. They are prepared to receive property and forward it in that direction. The price of Transportation is now regulated, and after some contemplated improvements have been made, it will be reduced. The utmost exertions will be used to forward property, and the subscribers feel confident in saying, that the public will find this a safe and as expeditious a route as at present can be found.

Robert Hunter, Abraham Van Sanford, *N. York.*
Oliver Phelps, Trotter & Douglass, Joy & Webster, Townsend & Coit, Pratt & Meech, John Scott, *Albany.*
S. Thompson & Co. Jos. L. Barton, *Buffalo.*
Abell, Farnsworth & Co. *Black Rock.*
John Dexter, *Portland Harbor.*
Alvin Plumb & Co. *Mayville.*
Arch'd Tanner, *Jamestown.*
Warren, Pa.

Portland Harbor, June 8, 1825.—[J. 15.—2m.]

DOCTOR SPEER,

HAS COMMENCED

The Practice of Medicine,

In the City of Pittsburgh,

AND will attend to calls in any branch of the profession, at his shop, in Fourth street, between Market & Wood streets, one door east of the office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

March 18, 1825

To the Electors of Allegheny County.

FELLOW-CITIZENS, I offer myself as a candidate for the office of

County Commissioner,

at the ensuing general election, and respectfully solicit your suffrages.

John Patterson,
Late Clerk to Commissioners.

Moon township, May 6, 1825.

We are authorized to state, that

Captain James R. Butler

Is a candidate for the Office of

SHERIFF

OF THE COUNTY OF ALLEGHENY.

May 27, 1825—te.

SHERIFFALTY.

I offer myself a candidate for the office of

Sheriff of Allegheny county,

AT the ensuing general election, and will be thankful for the votes of my fellow-citizens.

William Caven.

Versailles township, May 20, 1825.—te.

NOTICE.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to all persons interested, that the President and Managers of the New-Hope Delaware Bridge Company, have assigned the proceeds of the tolls of the New-Hope Delaware Bridge, and all the real and personal property and effects of the said Company, for the payment of their debts, in the manner set forth in two instruments of writing, executed and bearing date the 9th day of October last past, and recorded in the Recorder's Office of Bucks County, Pa. All persons having claims against the said President and Managers of the New Hope Delaware BridgeCompany, are hereby notified, that all such claims must be presented at the Office of the New-Hope Delaware Bridge Company, within twelve months from the 9th day of October last, or be excluded from the benefits of the said assignment, agreeable to a provision therein made.

The undersigned assignees will meet at the Office of the Company, at New-Hope, on the 1st Wednesday of every month, until the 9th October, 1825, for the purpose of receiving claims and transacting business under the said assignment.

JOHN C. PARRY, New-Hope.
JOHN BUCKMAN,
No. 19, Sansom St. Philadelphia.
MAHLON K. TAYLOR,
Taylorsville, Bucks county,
Assignees.

Nov. 25, 1824. [Dec.3.t90.]

Edward J & Samuel A. Roberts,

ATTORNEYS

AND

COUNSELLORS AT LAW,

Have their Office in Fourth St.

THREE DOORS ABOVE WOOD.

Pittsburgh, October 15, 1824—tf.

REMOVAL.

CALEB LEE,

DRAPER AND TAILOR,

HAS REMOVED to the Store Room lately occupied by S. A. Dubarry, in Market street, between Fourth street and the Diamond, where he is ready to attend to the orders of his customers as usual. He has just received from Philadelphia, an extensive assortment of

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c.

and can furnish gentlemen with coats or full suits, at the shortest notice, and on the most accommodating terms.

He has formed a correspondence with some of the best shops in the city of Philadelphia, by which he will be furnished with the latest city fashions.

April 8, 1825.—tf.

MRS. J. C. BUTLER,

In First Street, between Wood and Smithfield,

IS prepared to accommodate a few individuals with PRIVATE BOARDING. The place is retired, pleasant, and conveinent to business. The terms will be moderate, and every attention will be paid to the comfort and convenience of her Boarders.

April 15, 1825—3m.

EKIN & LEDLIE,

Commission Merchants,

HAVE REMOVED to the large Brick Warehouse, corner of Market and Water streets, (three doors below their old stand,) formerly occupied by Messrs. Steele & Co. and recently by Messrs. J. Anderson & Co.

JUST RECEIVED,

50 hhds. SUGAR,
50 bbls. MOLASSES,
30 " MACKAREL,
50 boxes TIN PLATES,

A few casks 4th Proof Cognac BRANDY, Madeira, Teneriffe, Port and Claret WINES.

ON HAND,

A constant supply Juniata Bar and Rolled IRON, 8 by 10 and 10 by 12 WINDOW GLASS, SAD IRONS, AXES, HOES, CHAINS, Juniata NAILS and BRADS—For sale as above.

Pittsburgh, March 11, 1825—tf.

FOR RENT.

THE Subscriber wishes to rent, on perpetual lease, the LOT he now lives on, in Wood st. between Fourth street and Diamond Alley.

It will be laid out in LOTS,

To suit those wishing to rent.

Wm. Robinson.

Pittsburgh, July 1.—tf.

STRAYED

FROM the subscriber, on the 26th of June, a middle sized Black Horse,

7 or 8 years old; shod all round; had a sore back, and is a natural pacer. He was seen on Sunday evening, at Mr. Carr's Church, on the Washington Road. It is supposed he will make his way towards Kentucky. A liberal reward, and all reasonable charges for his return

John M'Kee.

July 1, 1825—3t. *Diamond, Pittsburgh.*

JUST RECEIVED,

By the subscriber, in WOOD, between 2d and 3d streets,

20 Bags GREEN COFFEE.
15 Chests Y. Hyson TEA, very superior.

IN STORE.

Young Hyson, Imperial and Gunpowder TEAS.
Old Java and best Havana COFFEE.
A few bbls No 2, fine fat MACKEREL.
Pepper, Alspice, Ginger, &c. &c.
Very superior SALLAD OIL, in bottles.
Best English MUSTARD, do
Loaf and New-Orleans SUGARS.
Powder, Lead, Shot and Flints.
First quality Virginia Chewing TOBACCO.
Foreign & Domestic LIQUORS & WINES of 1st quality, together with a general assortment of GROCERIES, all of which are offered, *Wholesale & Retail* on pleasing terms.

R Bevan, Jr.

May 27—tf

Expected in a few days, a fresh supply of FRESH HERRING AND SHAD.

NOTICE.

PERSONS having claims against the estate of Colonel DUNNING M'NAIR late of Wilkins township, deceased, will please present them, properly attested, to either of the subscribers; and all those indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment.

Dunning R. M'Nair, } *Admrs.*
Saml. H. Scott, }

July 1, 1825—3t*

PITTSBURGH

FLINT GLASS-WORKS.

Bakewell, Page & Bakewell,

HAVE, in addition to their former assortment of plain, moulded and cut Glass, which is now very complete,

LA FAYETTE and MEDALION

Tumblers, Ornaments, &c.

Which they offer for sale at very reduced prices.

Pittsburgh, March 11, 1825—tf.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership heretofore existing under the firm of JANUARY & SUTHERLAND is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be settled by *Andrew M. January,* who is duly authorized to collect all moneys due to, and pay the debts of the firm.

Andrew M. January,
Wm. Sutherland.

Test—CHAS. E. WOLF,
WILLIAM HUSTON, JR.

Maysville, June 13, 1825.—[J 24]

STORAGE

AND

Commission Business.

ANDREW M. JANUARY,

Late of the firm of January and Sutherland,

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he will continue to transact a *STORAGE AND COMMISSION BUSINESS* in the house lately occupied by said firm. As his attention will be exclusively devoted to the above business, he hopes to be able to give general satisfaction, and merit a continuance of past favors. He has on hand the following articles, which he will sell low for cash, or barter for such country produce as will suit this market, to wit:

4, 6, 8, and 12d NAILS & BRADS, by the keg;
8 by 10 and 10 by 12 WINDOW GLASS;
GLASS WARE by the box, assorted;
COPPERAS by the bag or barrel;
MACKEREL, do
New-Orleans MOLASSES;
COPPERAS, by the keg or bbl

YOUNG HYSON TEA;

Writing and Wrapping PAPER, by the ream;
WHITE LEAD, ground in oil and dry;
Painters' RED LEAD; POWDER, by the keg;
IRON WIRE SIFTERS;
RIDDLES and WOVE WIRE;
LOGWOOD and FUSTIC;
SPELLING BOOKS, by the dozen;
BED CORDS and PLOUGH LINES;
TARRED ROPE; CANDLES, by the box;
MADDER, ALUM and SALTS, by the keg.

Also, a variety of other articles, suitable for this market, not enumerated above.

Maysville, Ky. June 13, 1825.——[J26] 6t.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY virtue of sundry writs of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, and to me directed will be exposed to sale, by public vendue or outcry, at the Court-House, in the city of Pittsburgh,

On Monday, the first day of August next,

At 10 o'clock, A M. the following property, viz

All the right, title, interest, and claim of Gen. *John Wilkins,* deceased, in the hands of his administrators, of, in, and to the following lots and pieces of ground, situate in the city of Pittsburgh with the improvements, buildings and appurtenances thereunto belonging, to wit: No. 285, fronting and binding on Wood street, from the corner of Second to the corner of Third street 160 feet, and extending back from said corners on Second and Third streets, 60 feet to the line of Lot No. 286, upon which is erected, at the corner of Third street, a two-story front and back buildings of brick, also, adjoining the same, a three story brick house, fronting on Wood street, with an extensive three story back building of brick, and several frame tenements, occupied as shops. Also, Lot No 286, adjoining the foregoing, extending in length 160 feet, from Second to Third streets, and fronting on each of the same streets 60 feet, upon which a portion of the brick buildings aforesaid are situated, and also several frame tenements. Also, A portion of Lot No 287, adjoining the last mentioned and described Lot, bounded by the same; its whole length from Second to Third street being 160 feet, bounded also by Third street, by part of Lot No. 288, by a portion of the same Lot No. 287, formerly owned by Charles Matthews, dec and by Second street, having a front on Third street of 60 feet, and on Second street of 30 feet, being the whole of Lot No. 287, except the part formerly owned by the said Charles Matthews, and upon which is erected a large frame stable. Also, A portion of Lot No. 288, bounded and binding on Third street 30 feet, by part of Lot No. 287, by ground formerly belonging to Charles Matthews, deceased, by Second street, by part of Lot No. 289, and by ground belonging to Lydia Jones, having a front on Second street of 60 feet, and running along the line of Lot No. 287, from Second to Third streets, 160 feet, being the whole of Lot No 288, except thirty by fifty feet, owned by Lydia Jones, and on which are erected two frame dwelling houses, two stories high, fronting on Second Street. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Gen. John Wilkins, deceased, at the suit of *Simon Gratz & Co.*

The above mentioned property will be set up and sold in Lots, according to a plan which will be exhibited at the time of sale, and which, in the mean time, may be seen at the Sheriff's Office, viz:—

Lot No. 1, of the said plan, being the whole of the premises occupied by John Ramsay, as the Pittsburgh Hotel, at the S. E corner of Third and Wood streets, fronting on Wood street 85 feet, and on Third street 150 feet, be the same more or less. The said lot being part of the lots marked in the plan of Pittsburgh, Nos. 285, 286, and 287. The buildings consist of a large and commodious two story brick tavern house and back building, to which is attached a large three story brick house and extensive back buildings, frame stable, &c. &c.

Lot No. 2, of the said plan, being the premises now occupied by Mr. Henry Peterson, and being part of lot No 285, beginning on Wood street, at the distance of 85 feet from Third street, and fronting on Wood street 19 feet, and running back the same breadth 60 feet, more or less; on which is erected a small frame shop.

Lot No. 3, of the said plan, being the premises now occupied by Mr. Alexander Pentland and being part of the said lot No. 285, beginning on Wood street, at the distance of 104 feet from Third street, and fronting on Wood street 22 feet, and extending back the same breadth 60 feet, more or less; on which are erected two small frame shops.

Lot No. 4, of the said plan, being the premises now occupied by Lewis Peterson and W. P. Baum, and being also part of the said lot No. 285, beginning at the corner of Second and Wood streets, and fronting on Wood street 34 feet, and fronting on Second street 60 feet, more or less; on which are erected two frame shops and back buildings.

Lot No. 5, of the said plan being the premises now occupied by John Gallagher and Isaac Hill, and being part of the lot marked in the plan of Pittsburgh No. 286, beginning on Second street, at the distance of 60 feet from the corner of Wood street, and fronting on Second street 60 feet, and running back the same breadth 75 feet, more or less; on which are erected a frame shop and a frame dwelling house.

Lot No. 6, of the said plan, (vacant) being part of the lot marked in the plan of Pittsburgh, No. 287, beginning on Second-street, at the distance of 120 feet from Wood-street, and fronting on Second street 30 feet, and running back the same breadth 75 feet, more or less.

Lot No. 7, of the same plan, being the premises now occupied by Mrs. Murray, and being part of the lot marked in the plan of Pittsburgh, No 288, beginning on Second-street, at the corner of Lot No. 287, and fronting on Second street 20 feet, and running back the same breadth 75 feet, more or less, on which is erected a two story frame dwelling house.

Lot No. 8, of the said plan, being the premises now, or lately occupied by A Shaw, and being also a part of said lot No. 288, beginning on Second-street, at the distance of 20 feet from the corner of lot No. 287, and fronting on Second-street, 40 feet, and running back the same breadth 75 feet, more or less, on which is erected a two story frame dwelling house.

Lot No. 9 of the said plan, being part of lot No. 288 as aforesaid, beginning on Third-street, at the corner of lot No. 287, and thence running eastwardly along Third-street, 30 feet to ground of Lydia Jones; thence southwardly by the same 50 feet, thence eastwardly parallel with Third-street 30 feet to lot No. 289, thence by the line of the same southwardly 35 feet, thence westwardly, parallel with Second-street 60 feet, to the line of lot No. 287, and thence by the same northwardly 85 feet to the place of beginning, having a front on Third-street of 30 feet, and extending back the same breadth 30 feet, when it increases to the width of 60 feet, and thence extending back that breadth 35 feet, more or less.

And Lot No. 10, of the said plan, being part of the lot marked in the plan of Pittsburgh, No. 287, beginning on Third-street, at the corner of lot No. 288, and running along Third street westwardly 30 feet, and extending back the same breadth 41 feet, more or less.

ALSO—All the right, title, interest and claim of *Joseph Harshberger,* of, in, and to a tract of land in St. Clair township, bounded by lands of Noble Calhoun, George Cunningham, John Varner and others, containing one hundred acres, more or less, on which is erected, a log house, a barn, a blacksmith shop, with about sixty acres cleared; the interest of the said defendant being one undivided sixth part. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Joseph Harshberger, at the suit of *James Morford.*

ALSO—All the right, title, interest and claim of *James Grey,* of, in, and to the following property, viz Lot No. 141, and half of lot No 142, in the city of Pittsburgh, situate between Penn and Liberty-streets, on which are erected two frame dwelling houses. Also, of, in and to, lots No. 47 and 48, marked in Col O'Hara's plan or extension of Pittsbugh, on which are two frame dwelling houses. Also, of, in, and to, 40 acres of land, in St Clair township, now, or lately occupied by John Dumm and others, on which there are thirty acres cleared and under good fence.—Also, of, in and to, four undivided sixth parts of the farm now occupied by the said James Grey in Mifflin township, containing 400 acres more or less, on which is erected three dwelling houses, a saw mill, barn, &c with about 200 acres cleared and highly improved. Seized and taken in execution, as the property of the said James Grey, at the suit of *E. Pentland, for the use of Henry Baldwin & Wm Wilkins,* who assigned, &c. and others.

ALSO—All the right, title, interest and claim of *Samuel Murphy* of, in and to, a piece of land situate in Elizabeth township, bounded by lands of Henry Westby, John Robison, Hugh Wilson, and others, containing eight acres, more or less, with the appurtenances, on which is erected a dwelling house, a stable and an old fulling mill. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Samuel Murphy at the suit of *John Wilson,* for the use, &c.

ALSO—All the right title, interest and claim of *Zedekiah Bonham* of, in and to, three lots of ground in Elizabethtown, numbered in the plan thereof, 26, 30, and 31, bounded by Front and Second streets, by Strawberry alley, and by lot No. 32. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Zedekiah Bonham, at the suit of *John Wilson,* for use, &c.

ALSO—All the right, title, interest and claim of *James Allison,* of, in and to a piece of land situate in St. Clair township, adjoining lands of John Wilson, Henry Beltzhoover, George Mushrush and W. Fulton's old place, containing 13 acres more or less, on which are erected a log house, a stable and all the land cleared; the interest of the said James Allison being one undivided fourth part. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said James Allison, at the suit of *George Galloway.*

ALSO—All the right, title, interest and claim of *Hugh M'Donald,* of, in and to a certain tract of land, situate in Wilkins township, bounded by lands of Francis Wilson's heirs, John Wall's heirs, John Henning, Charles Johnston, and William Sinnard, containing about 155 acres and 49 perches, more or less, on which is erected a log house and barn, and other improvements with about forty or fifty acres cleared. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Hugh M'Donald, at the suit of *James Filpot,* for use of Charles Johnston, et al.

ALSO—All the right, title, interest and claim of *Samuel Thompson, Sr.* deceased, in the hands of his administrators, of, in and to a certain part of lot No. 409, in the city of Pittsburgh, beginning on Wood-street, at the corner of the brick house, now in the tenure of William Blair, and running up Wood street 15 feet, and extending back 60 feet, more or less, on which is erected a three story brick house, subject to a yearly ground rent of thirty dollars. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Samuel Thompson, Sr. deceased, at the suit of *Thomas Davis.*

L. Stewart, Shff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
Pittsburgh, July 2, 1825. } J8—3t.

E. MERRITT,

DENTIST,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of the City of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, that he intends making this city his residence. He has taken the front Room of the building now occupied by the Rev. Mr. Patterson, in Fourth between Market and Wood Streets: where he will be happy to render his professional services to such applicants as may honor him with their commands. From his experience in Setting Artificial Teeth, he flatters himself that he will receive a reasonable share of public patronage. All operations of the teeth performed with the greatest ease.

Will keep on hand a quantity of his celebrated DENTIFRICE, for polishing the teeth, and hardening the gums when spongy. This powder will restore bleeding gums to a healthy state, by its use, in a few day. Warranted free from acids or any thing that *tends* to destroy the enamel.

N. B Will be found at his room from eight until twelve in the morning—from two until six in the evening.

Pittsburgh, May 20, 1825—tf.

ACADEMY, PITTSBURGH,

Wood St. between First and Second Sts.

MR. SCOTT

EMBRACES this opportunity of informing the public, that having procured a large and commodious dwelling, he can now admit a few more young gentlemen as

Boarders and Scholars.

The course of Education pursued in the Academy, is intended to furnish boys with a plentiful store of general, useful, and necessary knowledge; to unfold to them the true sources of learning; to introduce them to an acquaintance with the diversified objects of human pursuit; to enable them to choose a profession for themselves, and ultimately to fit them for Society.—For these important purposes, Woodbridge's Geography, the Universal Preceptor, containing abstracts of 30 different branches of learning, Lavoisne's famous Atlas of History, Chronology, &c. &c. with books of Grammar, Rhetoric, practical and theoretical Geometry and Arithmetic, &c. have been introduced into the Academy.—No boy above 16 years of age will be accepted as a Boarder. *Tuition, Board, Washing and Mending,* $130 *per annum.*

April 1, 1825.—1y.

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50 bales and small bags
COTTON,
100 Boxes *TIN PLATES,*
200 Kegs *JUNIATA NAILS.*
200 Boxes 8-10 & 10-12 *GLASS,*
25 do. *BOTTLES,* assorted.
3000 barrels *SALT.*
20 do. *MACKAREL*
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PAPER,
A constant supply from Sewickly Grove Mill.

CASH FOR RAGS.
April 15, 1825—tf.

Lawrence & Bainbridge,
AUCTION & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Louisville, Ky.
Have formed a co-partnership with
JAMES ANDERSON, JR.
The business will in future be conducted under the firm of
B. LAWRENCE & CO.
REFERENCES.
James Hughes Esq *John Bustard,* Louisville.
J & G R Gilmore, B Hayden Cincinnati.
Knox & M'Kee, Wheeling.
James Riddle & Son, Eichbaum & Johnston, Wm. Bell, Jr. W Anderson, R Landell, Pittsburgh.
August 20.—tf.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

TAKES the liberty to inform his friends and the public, that he continues to carry on the manufactory of Copper and Tin ware, &c, at his old stand, next door to the corner of Second and Wood streets, east side, where he keeps a general assortment of Stills, wash kettles, tea kettles, tin ware, *&c &c.* which he offers wholesale and retail, low for cash or barter. Anderson's patent stills, Fuller's kettles, salt pipe, Slater's patent cooking machines, for steam boats and hotels, *&c* made to order at the shortest notice.
Lewis Peterson.
Oct. 1824—tf

TO LET,
Two Dwelling Houses

In Fourth near Market street.
Two large WARE HOUSES and a DWELLING HOUSE in Front street, between Wood and Market streets.

A DWELLING HOUSE and STORE ROOM, in Market Street, opposite the Allegheny Bridge.

Three DWELLING HOUSES and STORE ROOMS, now finishing, at the corner of Market and Liberty streets
ALSO ON GROUND RENT
TWELVE LOTS, on Smithfield Street, between Fourth Street and Diamond Alley
Possession given the 1st of April. Apply to
H. Holdship.
February 18—tf

LINE OF TRANSPORTATION
FROM
New-York to Pittsburgh.
THE SUBSCRIBERS inform the public that they have established a Line of Transportation from New-York, by the Erie Canal, Lake Erie, and Chatauque Lake, down the Allegheny River, to Pittsburgh. They are prepared to receive property and forward it in that direction. The price of Transportation is now regulated, and after some contemplated improvements have been made, it will be reduced. The utmost exertions will be used to forward property, and the subscribers feel confident in saying, that the public will find this a safe and as expeditious a route as at present can be found.

Robert Hunter, Abraham Van Sanford,	*N. York.*
Oliver Phelps, Trotter & Douglass,	*Albany.*
Joy & Webster, Townsend & Coit, Pratt & Meech, John Scott,	*Buffalo.*
S. Thompson & Co. Jos. L. Barton,	*Black Rock.*
Abell, Farnsworth & Co.	*Portland Harbor.*
John Dexter,	*Mayville.*
Alvin Plumb & Co.	*Jamestown.*
Arch'd Tanner,	*Warren, Pa.*

Portland Harbor, June 8, 1825.—[J. 15.—2m.]

DOCTOR SPEER,
HAS COMMENCED
The Practice of Medicine,
In the City of Pittsburgh,
AND will attend to calls in any branch of the profession, at his shop, in Fourth street, between Market & Wood streets, one door east of the office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.
March 18, 1825

To the Electors of Allegheny County.
FELLOW-CITIZENS, I offer myself as a candidate for the office of
County Commissioner,
at the ensuing general election, and respectfully solicit your suffrages.
John Patterson,
Late Clerk to Commissioners.
Moon township, May 6, 1825.

We are authorized to state, that
Captain James R. Butler
Is a candidate for the Office of
SHERIFF
OF THE COUNTY OF ALLEGHENY.
May 27, 1825—te.

SHERIFFALTY.
I offer myself a candidate for the office of
Sheriff of Allegheny county.
AT the ensuing general election, and will be thankful for the votes of my fellow-citizens.
William Caven.
Versailles township, May 20, 1825.—te.

NOTICE.
PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to all persons interested, that the President and Managers of the New-Hope Delaware Bridge Company, have assigned the proceeds of the tolls of the New-Hope Delaware Bridge, and all the real and personal property and effects of the said Company, for the payment of their debts, in the manner set forth in two instruments of writing, executed and bearing date the 9th day of October last past, and recorded in the Recorder's Office of Bucks County, Pa. All persons having claims against the said President and Managers of the New Hope Delaware BridgeCompany, are hereby notified, that all such claims must be presented at the Office of the New Hope Delaware Bridge Company, within twelve months from the 9th day of October last, or be excluded from the benefits of the said assignment, agreeable to a provision therein made.
The undersigned assignees will meet at the Office of the Company, at New-Hope, on the 1st Wednesday of every month, until the 9th October, 1825, for the purpose of receiving claims and transacting business under the said assignment.
JOHN C. PARRY, New-Hope.
JOHN BUCKMAN,
No. 19, Sansom St. Philadelphia.
MAHLON K. TAYLOR,
Taylorsville, Bucks county,
Assignees.
Nov. 25, 1824. [Dec.3 t90.]

Edward J & Samuel A. Roberts,
ATTORNEYS
AND
COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
Have their Office in Fourth St.
THREE DOORS ABOVE WOOD.
Pittsburgh, October 15, 1824—tf.

REMOVAL.
CALEB LEE,
DRAPER AND TAILOR,
HAS REMOVED to the Store Room lately occupied by S. A. Dubarry, in Market street, between Fourth street and the Diamond, where he is ready to attend to the orders of his customers as usual. He has just received from Philadelphia, an extensive assortment of
Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c.
and can furnish gentlemen with coats or full suits, at the shortest notice, and on the most accommodating terms.
He has formed a correspondence with some of the best shops in the city of Philadelphia, by which he will be furnished with the latest city fashions.
April 8, 1825—tf.

MRS. J. C. BUTLER,
In First Street, between Wood and Smithfield,
IS prepared to accommodate a few individuals with PRIVATE BOARDING. The place is retired, pleasant, and convenient to business. The terms will be moderate, and every attention will be paid to the comfort and convenience of her Boarders.
April 15, 1825—3m.

EKIN & LEDLIE,
Commission Merchants,
HAVE REMOVED to the large Brick Warehouse, corner of Market and Water streets, (three doors below their old stand,) formerly occupied by Messrs. Steele & Co. and recently by Messrs. J. Anderson & Co.
JUST RECEIVED,

50 hhds. SUGAR,
50 bbls. MOLASSES,
30 " MACKAREL,
50 boxes TIN PLATES,
A few casks 4th Proof Cognac BRANDY,
Madeira, Teneriffe, Port and Claret WINES.
ON HAND,
A constant supply Junista Bar and Rolled IRON, 8 by 10 and 10 by 12 WINDOW GLASS, SAD IRONS, AXES, HOES, CHAINS, Juniata NAILS and BRADS—For sale as above.
Pittsburgh, March 11, 1825—tf.

FOR RENT.
THE Subscriber wishes to rent, on perpetual lease, the LOT he now lives on, in Wood st. between Fourth street and Diamond Alley.

It will be laid out in LOTS,
To suit those wishing to rent.
Wm. Robinson.
Pittsburgh, July 1.—tf.

STRAYED
FROM the subscriber, on the 26th of June, a middle sized Black Horse,

7 or 8 years old; shod all round; had a sore back, and is a natural pacer. He was seen on Sunday evening, at Mr. Carr's Church, on the Washington Road. It is supposed he will make his way towards Kentucky. A liberal reward, and all reasonable charges for his return.
John M'Kee.
July 1, 1825—3t. *Diamond, Pittsburgh.*

JUST RECEIVED,
By the subscriber, in WOOD, between 2d and 3d streets,
20 Bags GREEN COFFEE.
15 Chests Y Hyson TEA.
very superior.

IN STORE.
Young Hyson, Imperial and Gunpowder TEAS.
Old Java and best Havana COFFEE.
A few bbls No 2, fine fat MACKEREL.
Pepper, Alspice, Ginger, &c &c.
Very superior SALLAD OIL, in bottles.
Best English MUSTARD, do.
Loaf and New Orleans SUGARS.
Powder, Lead, Shot and Flints.
First quality Virginia Chewing TOBACCO.
Foreign & Domestic LIQUORS & WINES of 1st quality, together with a general assortment of GROCERIES, all of which are offered, *Wholesale & Retail* on pca[illegible] com.

R Bevan, Jr.
May 27—tf
☞Expected in a few days, a fresh supply of FRESH HERRING AND SHAD.

NOTICE.
PERSONS having claims against the estate of Colonel DUNNING M'NAIR late of Wilkins township, deceased, will please present them, properly attested, to either of the subscribers; and all those indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment.
Dunning R. M'Nair, } *Admrs.*
Saml. H. Scott, }
July 1, 1825—3t*

PITTSBURGH
FLINT GLASS-WORKS.
Bakewell, Page & Bakewell,
HAVE, in addition to their former assortment, of plain, moulded and cut Glass, which is now very complete,
LA FAYETTE and MEDALION
Tumblers, Ornaments, &c.
Which they offer for sale at very reduced prices.
Pittsburgh, March 11, 1825—tf.

Dissolution of Partnership.
THE partnership heretofore existing under the firm of JANUARY & SUTHERLAND is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be settled by *Andrew M. January,* who is duly authorized to collect all moneys due to, and pay the debts of the firm.
Andrew M. January,
Wm. Sutherland.
Test—CHAS E. WOLF,
WILLIAM HUSTON, JR.
Maysville, June 13, 1825.—[J 24]

STORAGE
AND
Commission Business.
ANDREW M. JANUARY,
Late of the firm of January and Sutherland,
BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he will continue to transact a *STORAGE AND COMMISSION BUSINESS* in the house lately occupied by said firm. As his attention will be exclusively devoted to the above business, he hopes to be able to give general satisfaction, and merit a continuance of past favors. He has on hand the following articles, which he will sell low for cash, or barter for such country produce as will suit this market, to wit:
4, 6, 8, and 12d NAILS & BRADS, by the keg;
8 by 10 and 10 by 12 WINDOW GLASS;
GLASS WARE by the box, assorted;
COFFEE, by the bag or barrel;
MACKEREL, do
New-Orleans MOLASSES;
COPPERAS, by the keg or bbl

YOUNG HYSON TEA;
Writing and Wrapping PAPER, by the ream;
WHITE LEAD, ground in oil and dry;
Painters' RED LEAD; POWDER, by the keg;
IRON WIRE SIFTERS;
RIDDLES and WOVE WIRE;
LOGWOOD and FUSTIC;
SPELLING BOOKS, by the dozen;
BED CORDS and PLOUGH LINES;
TARRED ROPE; CANDLES, by the box;
MADDER, ALUM and SALTS, by the keg.
Also, a variety of other articles, suitable for this market, not enumerated above.
Maysville, Ky. June 13, 1825.——[J26] 6t.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY virtue of sundry writs of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, and to me directed will be exposed to sale, by public vendue or outcry, at the Court-House, in the city of Pittsburgh,

On Monday, the first day of August next,

At 10 o'clock, A M. the following property, viz

All the right, title, interest, and claim of Gen *John Wilkins,* deceased, in the hands of his administrators, of, in, and to the following lots and pieces of ground, situate in the city of Pittsburgh with the improvements, buildings and appurtenances thereunto belonging, to wit: No. 285, fronting and binding on Wood street, from the corner of Second to the corner of Third street 160 feet, and extending back from said corners on Second and Third streets, 60 feet to the line of Lot No. 286, upon which is erected, at the corner of Third street, a two-story front and back buildings of brick. also, adjoining the same, a three story brick house, fronting on Wood street, with an extensive three story back building of brick, and several frame tenements, occupied as shops. Also, Lot No 286, adjoining the foregoing, extending in length 160 feet, from Second to Third streets, and fronting on each of the same streets 60 feet, upon which a portion of the brick buildings aforesaid are situated, and also several frame tenements. Also, A portion of Lot No 287, adjoining the last mentioned and described Lot, bounded by the same; its whole length from Second to Third street being 160 feet, bounded also by Third street, by part of Lot No. 288, by a portion of the same Lot No. 287, formerly owned by Charles Matthews, dec'd and by Second street, having a front on Third street of 60 feet, and on Second street of 30 feet, being the whole of Lot No. 287, except the part formerly owned by the said Charles Matthews and upon which is erected a large frame stable. Also, A portion of Lot No. 288, bounded and binding on Third street 30 feet, by part of Lot No. 287, by ground formerly belonging to Charles Matthews, deceased, by Second street, by part of Lot No. 289, and by ground belonging to Lydia Jones, having a front on Second street of 60 feet, and running along the line of Lot No. 287, from Second to Third streets, 160 feet, being the whole of Lot No 288, except thirty by fifty feet, owned by Lydia Jones, and on which are erected two frame dwelling houses, two stories high, fronting on Second Street. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Gen. John Wilkins, deceased, at the suit of *Simon Gratz & Co.*

The above mentioned property will be set up and sold in Lots, according to a plan which will be exhibited at the time of sale, and which, in the mean time, may be seen at the Sheriff's Office, viz:—

Lot No. 1, of the said plan, being the whole of the premises occupied by John Ramsay, as the Pittsburgh Hotel, at the S. E corner of Third and Wood streets, fronting on Wood street 85 feet, and on Third street 150 feet, be the same more or less. The said lot being part of the lots marked in the plan of Pittsburgh, Nos 285, 286, and 287. The buildings consist of a large and commodious two story brick tavern house and back building, to which is attached a large three story brick house and extensive back buildings, frame stable, &c. &c.

Lot No. 2, of the said plan, being the premises now occupied by Mr. Henry Peterson, and being part of lot No 285, beginning on Wood street, at the distance of 85 feet from Third Street, and fronting on Wood street 19 feet, and running back the same breadth 60 feet, more or less; on which is erected a small frame shop.

Lot No. 3, of the said plan, being the premises now occupied by Mr. Alexander Pentland and being part of the said lot No. 285, beginning on Wood street, at the distance of 104 feet from Third street, and fronting on Wood street 22 feet, and extending back the same breadth 60 feet, more or less; on which are erected two small frame shops.

Lot No. 4, of the said plan, being the premises now occupied by Lewis Peterson and W. P Baum, and being also part of the said lot No. 285, beginning at the corner of Second and Wood streets, and fronting on Wood street 34 feet, and fronting on Second street 60 feet, more or less; on which are erected two frame shops and back buildings.

Lot No. 5, of the said plan being the premises now occupied by John Gallagher and Isaac Hill, and being part of the lot marked in the plan of Pittsburgh No. 286, beginning on Second street, at the distance of 60 feet from the corner of Wood street, and fronting on Second street 60 feet, and running back the same breadth 75 feet, more or less; on which are erected a frame shop and a frame dwelling house.

Lot No. 6, of the said plan, (vacant) being part of the lot marked in the plan of Pittsburgh No 287, beginning on Second-street, at the distance of 120 feet from Wood-street, and fronting on Second street 30 feet, and running back the same breadth 75 feet, more or less.

Lot No. 7, of the same plan, being the premises now occupied by Mrs. Murray, and being part of the lot marked in the plan of Pittsburgh, No 288, beginning on Second-street, at the corner of Lot No. 287, and fronting on Second street 20 feet, and running back the same breadth 75 feet, more or less, on which is erected a two story frame dwelling house.

Lot No. 8, of the said plan, being the premises now, or lately occupied by A Shaw, and being also a part of said lot No. 288, beginning on Second-street, at the distance of 20 feet from the corner of lot No. 287, and fronting on Second-street, 40 feet, and running back the same breadth 75 feet, more or less, on which is erected a two story frame dwelling house.

Lot No. 9 of the said plan, being part of lot No. 288 as aforesaid, beginning on Third-street, at the corner of lot No. 287, and thence running eastwardly along Third-street, 30 feet to ground of Lydia Jones; thence southwardly by the same 50 feet, thence eastwardly parallel with Third-street 30 feet to lot No. 289, thence by the line of the same southwardly 35 feet, thence westwardly, parallel with Second-street 60 feet, to the line of lot No. 287, and thence by the same northwardly 85 feet to the place of beginning, having a front on Third-street of 30 feet, and extending back the same breadth 50 feet, when it increases to the width of 60 feet, and thence extending back that breadth 35 feet, more or less.

And Lot No. 10, of the said plan, being part of the lot marked in the plan of Pittsburgh, No. 287, beginning on Third-street, at the corner of lot No. 288, and running along Third street westwardly 30 feet, and extending back the same breadth 41 feet, more or less.

ALSO - All the right, title, interest and claim of *Joseph Harshberger,* of, in, and to a tract of land in St. Clair township, bounded by lands of Noble Calhoun, George Cunningham, John Varner and others, containing one hundred acres, more or less, on which is erected, a log house, a barn, a blacksmith shop, with about sixty acres cleared; the interest of the said defendant being one undivided sixth part. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Joseph Harshberger, at the suit of *James Morford*

ALSO—All the right, title, interest and claim of *James Grey,* of, in, and to the following property, viz Lot No. 141 and half of lot No 142, in the city of Pittsburgh, situate between Penn and Liberty-streets, on which are erected two frame dwelling houses. Also, of, in and to, lots No. 47 and 48, marked in Col O'Hara's plan or extension of Pittsbugh, on which are two frame dwelling houses. Also, of, in, and to, 40 acres of land, in St Clair township, now, or lately occupied by John Dumm and others, on which there are thirty acres cleared and under good fence.—Also, of, in and to, four undivided sixth parts of the farm now occupied by the said James Grey in Mifflin township, containing 400 acres more or less, on which is erected three dwelling houses, a saw mill, barn, &c with about 200 acres cleared and highly improved. Seized and taken in execution, as the property of the said James Grey, at the suit of *E. Pentland, for the use of Henry Baldwin & Wm Wilkins,* who assigned, &c. and others.

ALSO—All the right, title, interest and claim of *Samuel Murphy* of, in and to, a piece of land situate in Elizabeth township, bounded by lands of Henry Westby, John Robison, Hugh Wilson, and others, containing eight acres, more or less, with the appurtenances, on which is erected a dwelling house, a stable and an old fulling mill. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Samuel Murphy at the suit of *John Wilson,* for the use, &c.

ALSO—All the right title, interest and claim of *Zedekiah Bonham* of, in and to, three lots of ground in Elizabethtown, numbered in the plan thereof, 26, 30, and 31, bounded by Front and Second streets, by Strawberry alley, and by lot No. 32. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Zedekiah Bonham, at the suit of *John Wilson,* for use, &c.

ALSO—All the right, title, interest and claim of *James Allison,* of, in and to a piece of land situate in St. Clair township, adjoining lands of John Wilson, Henry Baltzhoover, George Mushrush and W. Fulton's old place, containing 13 acres more or less, on which are erected a log house, a stable and all the land cleared; the interest of the said James Allison being one undivided fourth part. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said James Allison, at the suit of *George Galloway.*

ALSO—All the right, title, interest and claim of *Hugh M'Donald,* of, in and to a certain tract of land, situate in Wilkins township, bounded by lands of Francis Wilson's heirs, John Wall's heirs, John Henning, Charles Johnston, and William Sinnard, containing about 135 acres and 49 perches, more or less, on which is erected a log house and barn, and other improvements with about forty or fifty acres cleared. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Hugh M'Donald, at the suit of *James Filpot,* for use of Charles Johnston, et al.

ALSO - All the right, title, interest and claim of *Samuel Thompson, Sr.* deceased, in the hands of his administrators, of, in and to a certain part of lot No. 409, in the city of Pittsburgh, beginning on Wood street, at the corner of the brick house, now in the tenure of William Blair, and running up Wood street 15 feet, and extending back 60 feet, more or less, on which is erected a three story brick house, subject to a yearly ground rent of thirty dollars. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Samuel Thompson, Sr. deceased, at the suit of *Thomas Davis.*

L. Stewart, Shff.
SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
Pittsburgh, July 2, 1825. } J8—3t.

E. MERRITT,
DENTIST,
RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of the City of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, that he intends making this city his residence. He has taken the front Room of the building now occupied by the Rev. Mr. Patterson, in Fourth between Market and Wood Streets: where he will be happy to render his professional services to such applicants as may honor him with their commands. From his experience in Setting Artificial Teeth, he flatters himself that he will receive a reasonable share of public patronage. All operations of the teeth performed with the greatest ease.
Will keep on hand a quantity of his celebrated DENTIFRICE, for polishing the teeth, and hardening the gums when spongy. This powder will restore bleeding gums to a healthy state, by its use, in a few day. Warranted free from acids or any thing that *tends* to destroy the enamel.
N. B Will be found at his room from eight until twelve in the morning—from two until six in the evening.
Pittsburgh, May 20, 1825—tf.

ACADEMY, PITTSBURGH,
Wood St. between First and Second Sts.
MR. SCOTT
EMBRACES this opportunity of informing the public, that having procured a large and commodious dwelling, he can now admit a few more young gentlemen as
Boarders and Scholars.
The course of Education pursued in the Academy, is intended to furnish boys with a plentiful store of general, useful, and necessary knowledge; to unfold to them the true sources of learning; to introduce them to an acquaintance with the diversified objects of human pursuit; to enable them to choose a profession for themselves, and ultimately to fit them for Society.—For these important purposes, Woodbridge's Geography, the Universal Preceptor, containing abstracts of 30 different branches of learning, Lavoisne's famous Atlas of History, Chronology, &c. &c. with books of Grammar, Rhetoric, practical and theoretical Geometry and Arithmetic, &c. have been introduced into the Academy.—No boy above 16 years of age will be accepted as a Boarder. *Tuition, Board, Washing and Mending,* $130 *per annum.*
April 1, 1825.—1y.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 15, 1825.

ADDRESS

Delivered by the Rev. Dr. Baden, *Principal of the Western University of Pennsylvania, to the Graduates, at the late Commencement.*

Gentlemen,—I propose to make a few remarks to you on the choice of a profession. When you commenced your studies, it could not be supposed that all of you had any particular profession in view, or that if you had, you had given to the object which you contemplated, that deliberation which it deserves; and at a subsequent period of your progress, it may be too late to enter into a comparison of the duties of one particular profession, as better suited to your dispositions and attainments than another.—This is the time when you are about to make a choice, or at least to put your choice into effect.

It was intended, Gentlemen, in applying the term profession to the line of life in which learned men procure a subsistence, to point out to mankind, that it was distinctly a matter understood, that there are relations assumed, and duties to be performed, of the most particular kind. In respect to a common trade, every man that is possessed of ordinary talents, must be supposed at perfect liberty to turn into any employment to which his inclination prompts him.—The number of trades are regulated by the wants of the community; in a rude state of society few are required; in a refined state they are multiplied indefinitely; and in every possible condition each art may enlist promiscuously the individuals who may seem to taste its refinements, or to support its drudgery. While all the arts which the state of civilization and affluence demands, are cultivated, the world cannot be a great loser or gainer by the most miscellaneous product of her various economy.

But it is very different in respect to them who live by a profession. Wherever the term profession is used to designate an office, it carries some air of honor with it, and it always bespeaks specific duties in which principle is supposed concerned, and to which public expectation is directed. Indeed the term profession characterizes the most sacred and aspiring features of human conduct, where our principles are judged to connect us with the throne of divine justice and the eternal world, and where, though we despise not the beauties and grandeur of the material universe, we yet look above them.

In all instances of the learned professions, indeed, the delicacy of making a choice cannot be supposed equally great. In some our inclinations may no doubt be permitted to bear a predominant sway in directing us.

I will divide the learned professions into that of a general author, into that of a statesman, into that of a counsellor at law, into that of a physician, and into that of a pastor in the church of God.

None of you, Gentlemen, can expect that the honorable and distinguished station of a general author may turn out to be your lot. Not that talents may not be cultivated, after your age, to the highest degree of perfection: Johnson's early productions were extremely loose and flabby; they gave no indication of that future resplendence and polish which have raised him to such an eminent station among English authors. But our country is not yet in those circumstances that will maintain any man by the labors of his pen, or that will lead to cull and praise his beauties only, while severity of criticism lops off every redundance, and corrects every fault that would make him unworthy of such distinguished eminence. Yet some of you may be authors; and in respect to this possible prospect, I must state to you, that some authors have exerted the greatest influence over the destinies of men; and that there are few, however contemptible, that do not exert a very powerful influence over some weak part of the community. Alexander's empire fell into pieces in a few years; but the dominion of his master, Aristotle, over the minds of men, continued for ages, and with the most ruinous effects. The present improved condition of the human family does, indeed, say, that no genius, however transcendent, will acquire a permanent dominion. In philosophy, common sense and experience are installed the arbiters of systems and of opinions. But, Gentlemen, while a future Hume or a Voltaire, these names of first rate genius, would soon be corrected; what, we may ask, has given life and confidence to all the divisions with which we at present meet in human society, and which, while they are very ruinous in their consequences, seem to stand afar off without the reach of correction? The vanity of authorship which has overlooked the first rules laid down for the investigation of truth, or for the communication of it to others, has had almost the sole influence in producing them. Should any of you ever think of becoming authors, never write on a subject which you do not thoroughly understand; to which you have not candidly weighed every objection; on which you have not consulted the most respectable authors on both sides; and in respect to which you are not fully confident that the world is to receive some advantage.

The profession of a statesman is that to which our republican institutions invite more of the community, than can be done under any other form of government. But to be perfectly qualified for being a statesman, requires talents and great acquirements. A statesman, to promote the welfare of our country by the extent of his plans, and the correctness of their details, must be familiarly conversant with the ancient republics of the world; with the condition of modern nations; their prospects, and the degree in which their prosperity or misfortunes can possibly affect the internal prosperity of the nation, or the republican form of our government; and he should foresee in his own mind the policy that it would be prudent, in the varying circumstances of our population, or of the state of the world, for us to adopt.—As his mind should be clear and enlightened, so, to be a statesman of the highest order, his heart should be benevolent, and his breasts full of the milk of kindness to the human family. The ancient sages were very patriotic; no men could do more for their country than did Demosthenes, Themistocles, and Epaminondas. But their patriotism had a national selfishness in it, very unlike that spirit of morality which leads man to love his neighbor as himself. Almost all antiquity were actuated by the spirit of the Romans, which was to make Rome the mistress of the world, by any means that might ensure success. But every where we hear now of the rights of national law, and nations are supposed to be under the rules of reciprocal justice, as well as are individuals. The language of Fox and Wilberforce has a higher moral tone in all their political disquisitions, than had the views of even a Hamdden or of a Sidney, who lived only a little earlier in the world. They were for their nation doing to others, as they would that others should act towards them. A statesman, therefore, in the present enlightened period of the world, will not only consult how his own nation may be best served, and become great and prosperous, but he will never forget that mankind are brothers of the same great family, and will be unwilling to keep at a distance from his political calculations, the contrivance of the best plans for the civilization and amelioration of the general state of the world.

Owing to these ennobling principles, which, among nations in the christian world, are beginning to operate, questions of great national casuistry sometimes arise. Is Great Britain to shut up in seclusion some of her most exquisite improvements in the arts, that have made her so prosperous? Not long ago this was the policy of her wisest statesmen; and on the principle of a guaranteed right in every individual to the fruits of his own discoveries in the arts, it must be obvious that they did not act contrary to an acknowledged principle in politics: yet to that principle of our religion to which all reformation among the nations is ultimately tending, "to love our neighbors as ourselves," the selfishness of the policy is not so easily reconciled. It is delightful to think, that in Great Britain herself a genius has arisen, who has demonstrated that the more generally the knowledge of every art is diffused, and the more generally the sum total of the useful arts are cultivated, the more universal will commercial intercourse become; the more wealthy will the human race in every part appear, and the only change that in the state of any nation will take place, will be, that finer fabrics, and those on which much more labor is expended, will be produced. Thus, Gentlemen, to be a statesman who will give no check to national prosperity, nor to the prosperity of the world; on the other hand, who will promote both, is a much more difficult attainment, that, it would appear, the most supreme.

It appears that fewer prerequisites are called for in the character of an attorney, than in any of the other learned professions: but those which are required, to secure eminent success, are of the highest order, and almost all respect the understanding. The moral character will, no doubt, in some instances, have considerable influence; but the finer feelings of our nature, and the higher tones of our moral constitution, are often less connected with complete success at the bar, than perhaps they could be in any other situation, where the individual throws his hopes and prospects upon the approbation of the public.—The understanding, however, to succeed, must be naturally of the first order, quick and decisive; it must be exercised in comparisons of the relations of all cases, analogous instances to which may in actual practice occur; and it must be clothed with habits of watchfulness and defence, against the thrusts of opposition, to which the very nature of litigation pleads that it is an open heir.

An attorney, after practising in the ordinary business of his profession, is sometimes called to the noblest object that human society has to entrust to an individual. Cicero's pleadings against Cataline and Verres, and those in favor of Pompey, appear to have refreshed the tottering liberties of Rome, and even to have given them such strength and vigor, that the Triumvirate could not suppose their power, safe, while the author of such noble sentiments continued to live. Erskine, in some of his speeches, confirmed the liberties of England, in points where the wisdom of their forefathers had never successfully exerted itself, and where neither he nor perhaps any other man, could have bestowed such a blessing on the nation, if he had not been, at that time, a pleader at the English bar. The liberties of a nation, and sometimes of a great part of the world, depend upon a single speech of an attorney.

Every lawyer, as the fruit of his experience, and the reward of his attendance upon the deliberations of justice, should contemplate the probability, that, in his maturer years, he himself may be called to preside in the dispensing of her rewards: and when an individual is elevated to this dignified and highly responsible station, there is, on all occasions, the greatest necessity for extent of deliberation, and for closeness of comparison, in every case, in all its bearings, with the letter and spirit of our statutes: and, on some occasions, there is a necessity for a disinterested knowledge of one's self, and of a disregard of friendship and of consequences, that recals to mind the naked elements of justice, in the mind of the elder Brutus. The English courts of law have been long applauded by themselves, and celebrated by some of the greatest of foreign writers; and yet, when the power of the state, and the influence of the throne, have addressed them, there have been often suspicions, that though the judges were reckoned great and good men, yet there were infirmities about them, and while their ermine was supposed above a stain, justice was not always supposed without a wound. Great and good men, Gentlemen, are sometimes indispensably necessary in this, as well as in every other profession.

The dispositions and attainments of a physician are often misunderstood. Sometimes the choice of the physician is supposed a matter in which mankind can be as little concerned, as in that choice which may be made in respect to any of the mechanical arts. But the physician that fills his station, according to the nature of its relations, is never habitually influenced by the prospect, however flattering, of the profits, which keep alive the activity of our arts and manufactures. He has motives which visit his understanding, and stimulate his affections, of a very different and higher nature. Life and death, as far as human means can promote the one, or prevent the other, are the subjects about which his profession employs him; and he sees that to preserve life, and to cheer it with comforts, all nature has received her arrangements, and is maintained in her order. Yes, the feelings of his patient, the looks of surrounding relatives, the voice of the process of vegetation making provision for the sons of men, the betokening of the light of the day, and of the stars of night, and the commands of the Eternal himself, he hears always saying to him, "Thou shalt not kill." He must be a man far off from the spirit of his profession, who, simply to gain a livelihood, drives his rounds of visitation, and is gladdened, more by his earnings, than by the alleviation of affliction, and the prevention and remedy of disease. Few men, Gentlemen, appear qualified to be physicians. Not that an education may not be received as easily in respect to this, as to almost every other profession, as far as one man can educate another for his contemplated object; but there is so much to be learned, not merely in order to excel, but in order to discharge the indispensable duties of the profession, and there is so much of the deepest interests of humanity always to be consulted, that none but the greatest student, and the most philanthropic of men, can adequately fill this profession. The husbandman of reputed talents, and of marked observation, never becomes acquainted perfectly with the few kinds of trees and vegetables that surround his dwelling, though he spend a long life among them, and although they have attracted his infant curiosity; but the physician should know the specific virtues of the trees and plants of almost every clime, the healing or poisonous qualities of minerals and animals; and as the human constitution opens a new world in its anatomy and physiology, he should be familiar with all its departments, and all its economy, and with the very names that the improvements of ages have devised, to aid inquiries on this important subject. Tell us not, that there may be quackery, unless the profession be connected with a little knowledge of Greek and Latin, and unless it has a certificate of an attendance on lectures in some celebrated medical school. According to our views of the subject, which are indeed taken at a distance, we think that unless real love to the great objects of the profession, lead to the closest investigations, and most unwearied improvement, there must be much more of adventure in every man, than of skill, and much more of making a livelihood, than, under God, of preserving life "by a great deliverance." One thing appears often forgotten on all hands, in the history of human diseases and their remedies, that nature acts invariably by established laws; and that could we know always the state, in its most minute modifications, of the atmosphere which we breathe; the nature of the food and drink of which we partake; the degree of exertion which every individual makes; and the original tendencies to vigor or decay in different persons, then a system for the preservation of health, and for its recovery, much more perfect than any at present known, might be maintained: but in adding the study of climate, and diet in the different stations of life; in telling that the very habits of their patients, and the threatenings or promises of their original temperaments, must all, in some degree, be studied, we assign to eminence in the profession, a variety of research, and an unwearedness of application; the very outline of which, shows how studious and attentive physicians must be, to answer, before God and their consciences, to the claims of the public upon them. Perhaps there is not an arrangement in nature, but which in some respects is connected with the life of man; and that person who has assumed the office of aiding its weaknesses, of guarding it in dangers, and of freeing it from its calamities, should have some knowledge of all that is friendly, and of all that is inimical, in surrounding objects; and he should know how to apply his remedies with the greatest prospect of success, among the infinitely varied dispositions and imaginations of mankind.

Few can be supposed, in the circumstances of the world in which we are placed, to aspire after the office of a christian pastor for the profits which attend it. But sometimes the applause of public speaking on divine things, and sometimes the suggestions of momentary feelings, lead to that station, which requires far other qualifications. He that is to be a labourer in the nursery which is to bring up plants for eternal life, should have feelings, which nothing, but the paramount importance of the objects of his care, can produce. Like the angel who ascended and descended upon Jacob's ladder, he should appear always travelling between heaven and earth—the one moment viewing the boundless prospects of the former, and the other striving to raise the affections of men above the latter. Nothing can give us a more august character of the ministerial office than St. John's address to the angels of the seven churches of Asia—they are seven candlesticks, and one like the son of man walks in the midst of them.—They are the immediate dispensers of light to the benighted world; but while their character is raised to the highest pitch by the company in which it is found, their own conduct, in every under part, which belongs to the lodge of all.

It is false education by which to make the qualifications of a minister of Christ, That he, the time he is extolled and applauded by men. The professing world are sometimes ill judges of the labors of him, who is the most exact pattern, after which they should be moulded, and the most faithful interpreter of the oracles which they receive. Paul's speech was contemptible; and yet of all that is excellent in feeding the flock of Christ, in gentleness and watchfulness, in zeal and activity, in love and heavenly mindedness, there never was a more man perhaps equal to him.

A divine should be as familiar with every part of revelation, and I would add, even in the original languages, as the teacher in our common schools is with his alphabet, and the ordinary rules of calculation; or as the younger Cyrus was, with his extensive and miscellaneous army, when, it is said, that there was not a man in it, whom he could not address by name. And in addition to this, Gentlemen, there is a selfdeniedness and meekness, an eagerness to be found faithful stewards of the mysteries of Christ; and an internal and external sanctity of life and manners, that, in speaking of the difficulties of a profession, present, to the reflecting mind, the calling of the minister of the gospel, as always accompanied with this inquiry, "who is sufficient for these things"?

You see, Gentlemen, I have carefully avoided recommending to you the choice of any particular profession. It was not my province in this respect to direct you.—But I have analyzed the exercises which in each of the learned professions have to be supported; and from this analysis, it obviously results, that those of you who are determined to pursue solid wisdom drawn from all the springs of information and reflection, may be encouraged to look, some time or other perhaps, for a situation in the senate; those of you who are conscious that you are possessed of acuteness, and an habitual unabashedness, which in some situations however, must be exercised with undefiled integrity, may be recommended to the Bar; those of you who have a faculty of nice observation and research, and a spirit of unwearied application of all that is known to promote the great objects of the profession, may be encouraged to try the study of Physic; and those of you who have a turn for ancient literature and criticism; an ardent love for the religious welfare of men; and an habitual disposition towards piety, may contemplate the station of a christian Pastor.

In a word, Gentlemen, recollect that whatever profession you assume, eminence is not attainable in it, without, as during the course of your studies was so often mentioned, to you, and at this our separation has been repeated, the most determined application and enlightened direction of your studies; and that, in all the learned professions, it is not only necessary that you be great students, it is in some circumstances, at least, necessary also, that you be good men. When intelligence and integrity go together, they adorn the senate, the bar and bench; they give confidence to the afflicted and diseased; and they are the safest guides, without the visions of fancy, to the realms of blessedness.

NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE.

COMMUNICATED.

The 49th Anniversary of American Independence was celebrated in the Grove near the residence of W. B. Foster, Esq. by the elegant Troop of *Pittsburgh Light Dragoons*, commanded by Capt. Murray. The troop was honored by the company of most of the officers of the U. S. Army, stationed at the Arsenal, and of several distinguished citizens; the Declaration of Independence was read by the Hon. Henry Baldwin, Esq. prefaced by some appropriate and eloquent remarks; a pertinent and well written Oration was then delivered by Wm. Snowden, Esq. At 3 o'clock the company sat down to an excellent entertainment, prepared by Mr. Wm. Gillaspie. After the cloth was removed, a number of toasts, suitable to the occasion, were drank, accompanied by music from an excellent Band, politely furnished by Lt. Merchant of the U. S. Army, from which we select the following.

The 4th of July, 1776—Its morning beams rose on an Oppressed People—its meridian splendor blazed on a Nation of Freemen.

Hail Columbia.

Washington—His country's gratitude, the reward of his services—his country's glory, the monument of his greatness. *Washington's March.*

The memory of Warren and Montgomery—Early martyrs in the cause of liberty.

"Oh, if there be on this Earth's sphere
"A boon, an offering Heaven holds dear,
"'Tis the last libation Liberty draws
"From the heart that bleeds and breaks in her cause."

Dirge.

Our Country—Her fame the pride of her children—her institutions the hope of the world.

Yankee Doodle.

The President of the United States.

Adams's march.

The Army—The field of Chippewa and the ramparts of New-Orleans bear testimony to its discipline and valor. *The Star spangled Banner.*

The Navy—What country has not heard of its gallantry?—what ocean has not witnessed its prowess?

The Jolly Tar.

The Cause of Liberty in Greece—Strength to the arm that strikes for freedom.

The March of Thermopylæ.

Gen. Lafayette—The Banner of our Troop—endeared to us as his gift, is consecrated to the cause for which he fought and suffered—it shall never be unfurled in the service of Oppression, nor furled at the call of Freedom. *Hail to the Chief.*

The Volunteer—As a citizen, he knows his rights—as a soldier, he can defend them.

The Bold Dragoon.

Our neighbors of South America—May they not faint in their glorious course, nor forget that where the mind is enslaved, the body is not free.

By Major Churchhill, U. S. A. The patriots of the old colony of Massachusetts Bay, who first put the cradle in motion; the cradle that will rock the Monarchies of the world into Republics.

By Lieut. Harding, U. S. A. *The Volunteers and Militia of the U. S.*—They have achieved the most brilliant military victories that history can boast: while we revere and cherish those deeds as escutcheons of their fame, let not the epithet "Mere Military Chieftain," be forgot.

By Dr. H. Stevenson, U. S. A. *The memory of Col. Thomas Butler, of the U. S. Army.*

"Alas! for his country—
"That spirit was broken which never would [bend."

By the Hon. H. Baldwin. *The Pittsburgh Light Dragoons.*—The liberty of the country is secure, when such men pledge their lives for its support.

By Mr. George Sutton. *General Bolivar*—The immortal Liberator of Colombia and Peru.

By W. B. Foster, Esq. *The memory of Gen. St. Clair.*—When cowards trembled and brave men hesitated, he stood forth the champion of the rights of man.

By Mr. L. Irwin. Metal will corode, marble will crumble; but the fame of Washington, Lafayette, and Bolivar, is imperishable.

By Mr. R. L. Keen. *De Witt Clinton*—The pride and boast of New-York—his name will be revered whilst a drop of water passes through an American canal.

By Lieut. Konecke. *General Lafayette.*—The chieftain, the patriot, and benefactor of two nations, but in a particular manner the pride and honor of the American Republic.

By Lieut. Page. *The 4th of July.*—It is the freeman's jubilee—and the day on which the hallowed manes of Washington will bend in mighty grandeur from above, to infuse the spirit of liberty into the heart of every citizen.

By Mr. C. W. Ernest. *The Patriots of 76, and the United States of America.*—Has the world no such seeds within her bosom? Has Europe no such shores?

By Mr. Snowden. *Com. David Porter.*

By Mr. P. B. Reed. *Commodore Barrie.*—Impaled are not unpolished.

By Mr. Thos. Wynne. *The memory of Robert Emmet.*

By Mr. Jos. C. Fair. *Gen. Jackson*—Gratitude for his services, veneration for his virtues.

By Mrs. L. Irwin. *Henry Addison, Henry Clay, Walter Forward, and Charles Rich*—Two Individual supporters of the Tariff.

By Mr. C. W. Ernest. *The Pittsburgh Light Dragoons.*—Union to their troop. Let other Troops follow their example.

By Mr. Wynne. *The Veterans of 76.*—Upon this day they struck the spark whose flame illuminates the world.

A very polite note was received from Brig. Gen. Edward Pinckney, who was expected to honor the troop with his presence, excusing himself on account of indisposition, and enclosing the following toast—*The Cavalry of Pittsburgh.*

From the Boston Commercial Gazette, July 1.

Mr. Webster's Address, issued yesterday from the press of Cummings, Hilliard & Co. We copy its concluding remarks, as a sample of its style:—

"And now, let us indulge an honest exultation in the conviction of the benefit which the example of our country has produced, and is likely to produce, on human freedom and human happiness. And let us endeavor to comprehend, in all its magnitude, and to feel, in all its importance, the part assigned to us in the great drama of human affairs. We are placed at the head of the system of representative and popular governments. Thus far our example shows that such governments are compatible, not only with respectability and power, but with repose, with peace, with security of personal rights, with good laws, and a just administration.

We are not propagandists. Wherever other systems are preferred, either as being thought better in themselves, or as better suited to existing condition, we leave the preference to be enjoyed. Our history hitherto proves, however, that the popular form is practicable, and that with wisdom and knowledge men may govern themselves; and the duty incumbent on us is, to preserve the consistency of this cheering example, and take care that nothing may weaken its authority with the world. If, in our case, the representative system ultimately fail, popular governments must be pronounced impossible.—No combination of circumstances more favorable to the experiment can ever be expected to occur. The last hopes of mankind, therefore, rest with us; and if it should be proclaimed, that our example had become an argument against the experiment, the knel of popular liberty would be sounded throughout the earth.

"These are excitements to duty; but they are not suggestions of doubt. Our history and our condition, all that is gone before us, and all that surrounds us, authorize the belief, that popular governments, though subject to occasional variations, perhaps not always for the better, in form, may yet, in their general character, be as durable and permanent as other systems. We know, indeed, that in our country, any other is impossible. The principle of free government adheres to the American soil. It is bedded in it; immoveable as its mountains.

"And let the sacred obligations which have devolved on this generation, and on us, sink deep into our hearts. Those are daily dropping from among us, who established our liberty and our government.—The great trust now descends to new hands. Let us apply ourselves to that which is presented to us, as our appropriate object. We can win no laurels in war for independence. Earlier and worthier hands have gathered them all. Nor are there places for us by the side of Solon, and Alfred, and other founders of states. Our fathers have filled them. But there remains to us a great duty of defence and preservation; and there is opened to us also, a noble pursuit, to which the spirit of the times strongly invites us. Our proper business is improvement. Let our age be the age of improvement. In a day of peace, let us advance the arts of peace and the works of peace. Let us develop the resources of our land, call forth its powers, build up its institutions, promote all its great interests, and see whether we also, in our day and generation, may not perform something worthy to be remembered. Let us cultivate a true spirit of union and harmony. In pursuing the great objects which our condition points out to us, let us act under a settled conviction, and an habitual feeling, that these twenty-four states are one country. Let our conceptions be enlarged to the circle of our duties. Let us extend our ideas over the whole of the vast field in which we are called to act. Let our object be *our country, our whole country, and nothing but our country.* And by the blessing of God, may that country itself become a vast and splendid monument, not of oppression and terror, but of wisdom, of peace, and of liberty, upon which the world may gaze with admiration forever!"

From New-Orleans.—We have received New-Orleans papers to the 16th ult. by the packet ship William. Our consul had transmitted a circular to the collector of New-Orleans, dated Alvarado, 24th of May, by which it appears that in 60 days from that date, the government of Mexico had determined to shut their ports against all vessels from Cayo Hues, (Thompson's Island,) under the pretext that it is attempted, through that channel, to introduce into Mexico the produce and manufactures of Spain and her colonies.

A sand bar had formed in the river, opposite to New-Orleans, where, a few months since, there was 20 feet deep of water, by which the navigation was interrupted.

Extraordinary Animal.—The bones of an animal of an immense size, and which apparently belonged to some unknown species, are exhibiting in New-Orleans.—They were found on a small bayou, leading from the Mississippi, about 20 miles below Fort St. Philip, and immediately on the sea shore. The following is the only description given:—A horn, 18 feet long, and weighing 1000 lbs.; a branch of a horn, 9 feet long, weighing 150 lbs.; 7 joints of the back bone; 1 do. of the tail; 2 do. of the leg.

Foreign News.

New-York, July 4.

Two days later.—By the packet ship Mentor, Capt. Wilson, from Liverpool, the Editor of the National Advocate has received his files of London papers to the 25th May, and Liverpool to the 27th, both inclusive.

If any reliance is to be put on the accounts from the Greeks, contained in the London papers, considerable dissention exists among them, and the affairs of that gallant people are not in so prosperous a state as we were led to believe by the last arrival.

The London Courier of the 26th May, acknowledges the receipt of Frankfort papers as late as May 17, which contain a letter from Syra, dated April 8, in which it is stated that "the Turks landed at Modon had given up the siege of Navarino, divided themselves into two columns, and penetrated eight leagues into the interior of Messina, ravaging and burning every thing in their way. The intestine quarrels of the Greeks far from inclining to a conciliation in the impending danger, have broken out with fresh violence.—The Hydriots refuse to put to sea till they receive their arrears of pay; Conduriotti, the President, had been in person to Hydra, to persuade the captains of the ships to sail. But at a meeting held for the purpose, Conduriotti had refused to give to the captains a detailed account of the sums received from the English Loan, on which one of them, in a passion, fired a pistol at the President's brother, but missed him. The assembly broke up, and Conduriotti left Hydra without having effected any thing. It is unfortunately certain that the Turks have an understanding with the petty chiefs, in the Moreа and if they continue to act with union and energy, while the strength of the Greeks is broken by internal dissentions, the issue of the campaign is hardly doubtful."

An attempt was made by a Spanish pirate boat, about the end of April, to seize the Constitutionalists lately from Algiers, on board of a vessel in Gibraltar bay. A Guarda-costa came in the night, cut out the vessel and took her to Algesiras; but the governor had received information of the plot some days before, and taken all the Constitutionalists to the garrison, although he had not before permitted them to remain there. Frias was even then on his way to England. The vessel was released, and the governor had sent an account of the affair to the British minister at Madrid. *Adv.*

London, May 25.

The Funds.—The settling day at the Stock Exchange to-morrow, is looked to with the deepest interest. The extent of the speculations, the fall of nearly 5 per cent without any political cause, has not been experienced for a series of years, and we do not remember, during any time of the late war, that the fluctuation was greater, or the public mind more excited. Not only have English Funds, but every description of investment has fallen in an alarming manner. Foreign Stocks, Mining and other Shares, and indeed all descriptions of floating security have suffered. The general gloom that pervades the English market, is also felt in the foreign. Consols 89¾. French Stocks 103. Columbian 88¼.

Philadelphia, July 5.

Letters from Buenos Ayres, to the 10th of May, received at this place state, that the public mind there was occupied with events in the Banda Oriental, (the Monte Video side of the river.)

About a fortnight before that date, 30 or 40 individuals, natives of the Banda Oriental, headed by a person named Lavallaga, left Buenos Ayres with money, arms, &c. for the purpose of exciting rebellion against the Brazilian government. The affair was at first regarded as of a predatory nature: but it quickly assumed a serious aspect, the people taking a decided part with the revolutionists. A force sent by Gen. Secor, the Governor of Monte Video, under the command of Frutes Rivero, a native of Monte Video, had, with their commander, deserted to the Patriots, and, at the last advices, Lavallaga was at the head of 2000 men distant only four miles from Monte Video. The government of Buenos Ayres maintained a strict neutrality, but private subscriptions were made for the benefit of the patriots, and sanguine hopes existed of their ultimate success.

Great alarm prevailed at Monte Video. All the Portuguese families living outside of the walls, had removed into the town, and so many of the males as were able to bear arms, were formed into a militia. A number of the principal natives had been put on ship board to be conveyed to Rio Janeiro.*

A fleet, consisting of 2 frigates, 1 sloop of war, 1 brig, 1 schooner, 2 gun boats, and transports sufficient to carry 2000 troops, was fitting out at Rio Janeiro for Rio Plata.

These letters mention that the successes in Peru had been followed up by the defeat and death of General Olanata.

*Among others Mr. Hora, jr. an American gentleman, has been arrested, for calling out *Viva los Patriots*, in a public coffee house.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 15, 1825.

ADDRESS

Delivered by the Rev. Dr. BRUCE, *Principal of the Western University of Pennsylvania, to the Graduates, at the late Commencement.*

GENTLEMEN,—I propose to make a few remarks to you on the choice of a profession. When you commenced your studies, it could not be supposed that all of you had any particular profession in view, or that if you had, you had given to the object which you contemplated, that deliberation which it deserves; and at a subsequent period of your progress, it may be too late to enter into a comparison of the duties of one particular profession, as better suited to your dispositions and attainments than another.—This is the time when you are about to make a choice, or at least to put your choice into effect.

It was intended, Gentlemen, in applying the term profession to the line of life in which learned men procure a subsistence, to point out to mankind, that it was distinctly a matter understood, that there are relations assumed, and duties to be performed, of the most particular kind. In respect to a common trade, every man that is possessed of ordinary talents, must be supposed at perfect liberty to turn into any employment to which his inclination prompts him.—The number of trades are regulated by the wants of the community; in a rude state of society few are required; in a refined state they are multiplied indefinitely; and in every possible condition each art may enlist promiscuously the individuals who may seem to taste its refinements, or to support its drudgery. While all the arts which the state of civilization and affluence demands, are cultivated, the world cannot be a great loser or gainer by the most miscellaneous proffer of her various economy.

But it is very different in respect to them who live by a profession. Wherever the term profession is used to designate an office, it carries some air of honor with it, and it always bespeaks specific duties in which principle is supposed concerned, and to which public expectation is directed. Indeed the term profession characterizes the most sacred and aspiring features of human conduct, where our principles are judged to connect us with the throne of divine justice and the eternal world, and where, though we despise not the beauties and grandeur of the material universe, we yet look above them.

In all instances of the learned professions, indeed, the delicacy of making a choice cannot be supposed equally great. In some our inclinations may no doubt be permitted to bear a predominant sway in directing us.

I will divide the learned professions into that of a general author, into that of a statesman, into that of a counsellor at law, into that of a physician, and into that of a pastor in the church of God.

None of you, Gentlemen, can expect that the honorable and distinguished station of a general author may turn out to be your lot. Not that talents may not be cultivated, after your age, to the highest degree of perfection: Johnson's early productions were extremely loose and flabby; they give no indication of that future resplendence and polish which have raised him to such an eminent station among English authors. But our country is not yet in those circumstances that will maintain any man by the labors of his pen, or that will lead to cull and praise his beauties only, while severity of criticism lops off every redundance, and corrects every fault that would make him unworthy of such distinguished eminence. Yet some of you may be authors; and in respect to this possible prospect, I must state to you, that some authors have exerted the greatest influence over the destinies of men; and that there are few, however contemptible, that do not exert a very powerful influence over some weak part of the community. Alexander's empire fell into pieces in a few years; but the dominion of his master, Aristotle, over the minds of men, continued for ages, and with the most ruinous effects. The present improved condition of the human family does, indeed, say, that no genius, however transcendent, will acquire a permanent dominion. In philosophy, common sense and experience are installed the arbiters of systems and of opinions. But, Gentlemen, while a future Hume or a Voltaire, these names of first rate genius, would soon be corrected; what, we may ask, has given life and confidence to all the divisions with which we at present meet in human society, and which, while they are very ruinous in their consequences, seem to stand afar off without the reach of correction? The vanity of authorship which has overlooked the first rules laid down for the investigation of truth, or for the communication of it to others, has had almost the sole influence in producing them. Should any of you ever think of becoming authors, never write on a subject which you do not thoroughly understand; to which you have not candidly weighed every objection; on which you have not consulted the most respectable authors on both sides; and in respect to which you are not fully confident that the world is to receive some advantage.

The profession of a statesman is that to which our republican institutions invite more of the community, than can be done under any other form of government. But to be perfectly qualified for being a statesman, requires talents and great acquirements. A statesman, to promote the welfare of our country by the extent of his plans, and the correctness of their details, must be familiarly conversant with the ancient republics of the world; with the condition of modern nations; their prospects, and the degree in which their prosperity or misfortunes can possibly affect the internal prosperity of the nation, or the republican form of our government; and he should foresee in his own mind the policy that it would be prudent, in the varying circumstances of our population, or of the state of the world, for us to adopt.—As his mind should be clear and enlightened, so, to be a statesman of the highest order, his heart should be benevolent, and his breasts full of the milk of kindness to the human family. The ancient sages were very patriotic; no men could do more for their country than did Demosthenes, Themistocles, and Epaminondas. But their patriotism had a national selfishness in it, very unlike that spirit of morality which leads man to love his neighbor as himself. Almost all antiquity were actuated by the spirit of the Romans, which was to make Rome the mistress of the world, by any means that might ensure success. But every where we hear now of the rights of national law, and nations are supposed to be under the rules of reciprocal justice, as well as are individuals. The language of Fox and Wilberforce has a higher moral tone in all their political disquisitions, than had the views of even a Hambden or of a Sidney, who lived only a little earlier in the world. They were for their nation doing to others, as they would that others should act towards them. A statesman, therefore, in the present enlightened period of the world, will not only consult how his own nation may be best served, and become great and prosperous, but he will never forget that mankind are brothers of the same great family, and will be unwilling to keep at a distance from his political calculations, the contrivance of the best plans for the civilization and amelioration of the general state of the world.

Owing to these ennobling principles, which, among nations in the christian world, are beginning to operate, questions of great national casuistry sometimes arise. Is Great Britain to shut up in seclusion some of her most exquisite improvements in the arts, that have made her so prosperous? Not long ago this was the policy of her wisest statesmen; and on the principle of a guaranteed right in every individual to the fruits of his own discoveries in the arts, it must be obvious that they did not act contrary to an acknowledged principle in politics: yet to that principle of our religion to which all reformation among the nations is ultimately tending, "to love our neighbors as ourselves," the selfishness of the policy is not so easily reconciled. It is delightful to think, that in Great Britain herself a genius has arisen, who has demonstrated that the more generally the knowledge of every art is diffused, and the more generally the sum total of the useful arts are cultivated, the more universal will commercial intercourse become; the more wealthy will the human race in every part appear, and the only change that in the state of any nation will take place, will be, that finer fabrics, and those on which much more labor is expended, will be produced. Thus, Gentlemen, to be a statesman who will give no check to national prosperity, nor to the prosperity of the world; on the other hand, who will promote both, is a much more difficult attainment, than, it would appear, the most suppose.

It appears that fewer prerequisites are called for in the character of an attorney, than in any of the other learned professions: but those which are required, to secure eminent success, are of the highest order, and almost all respect the understanding. The moral character will, no doubt, in some instances, have considerable influence; but the finer feelings of our nature, and the higher tones of our moral constitution, are often less connected with complete success at the bar, than perhaps they could be in any other situation, where the individual throws his hopes and prospects upon the approbation of the public.—The understanding, however, to succeed, must be naturally of the first order, quick and decisive; it must be exercised in comparisons of the relations of all cases, analogous instances to which may in actual practice occur; and it must be clothed with habits of watchfulness and defence, against the thrusts of opposition, to which the very nature of litigation pleads that it is an open heir.

An attorney, after practising in the ordinary business of his profession, is sometimes called to the noblest object that human society has to entrust to an individual. Cicero's pleadings against Catalme and Verres, and those in favor of Pompey, appear to have refreshed the tottering liberties of Rome, and even to have given them such strength and vigor, that the Triumvirate could not suppose their power, safe, while the author of such noble sentiments continued to live. Erskine, in some of his speeches, confirmed the liberties of England, in points where the wisdom of their forefathers had never successfully exerted itself, and where neither he nor perhaps any other man, could have bestowed such a blessing on the nation, if he had not been, at that time, a pleader at the English bar. The liberties of a nation, and sometimes of a great part of the world, depend upon a single speech of an attorney.

Every lawyer, as the fruit of his experience, and the reward of his attendance upon the deliberations of justice, should contemplate the probability, that, in his maturer years, he himself may be called to preside in the dispensing of her rewards: and when an individual is elevated to this dignified and highly responsible station, there is, on all occasions, the greatest necessity for extent of deliberation, and for closeness of comparison, in every case, in all its bearings, with the letter and spirit of our statutes: and, on some occasions, there is a necessity for a disinterested knowledge of one's self, and of a disregard of friendship and of consequences, that recals to mind the naked elements of justice, in the mind of the elder Brutus. The English courts of law have been long applauded by themselves, and celebrated by some of the greatest of foreign writers; and yet, when the power of the state, and the influence of the throne, have addressed them, there have been often suspicions, that though the judges were reckoned great and good men, yet there were infirmities about them, and while their ermine was supposed above a stain, justice was not always supposed without a wound. Great and good men, Gentlemen, are sometimes indispensably necessary in this, as well as in every other profession.

The dispositions and attainments of a physician are often misunderstood. Sometimes the choice of the physician is supposed a matter in which mankind can be as little concerned, as in that choice which may be made in respect to any of the mechanical arts. But the physician that fills his station, according to the nature of its relations, is never habitually influenced by the prospect, however flattering, of the profits, which keep alive the activity of our arts and manufactures. He has motives which visit his understanding, and stimulate his affections, of a very different and higher nature. Life and death, as far as human means can promote the one, or prevent the other, are the subjects about which his profession employs him; and he sees that to preserve life, and to cheer it with comforts, all nature has received her arrangements, and is maintained in her order. Yes, the feelings of his patient, the looks of surrounding relatives, the voice of the process of vegetation making provision for the sons of men, the betokening of the light of the day, and of the stars of night, and the commands of the Eternal himself, he hears always saying to him, "Thou shalt not kill." He must be a man far off from the spirit of his profession, who, simply to gain a livelihood, drives his rounds of visitation, and is gladdened, more by his earnings, than by the alleviation of affliction, and the prevention and remedy of disease. Few men, Gentlemen, appear qualified to be physicians. Not that an education may not be received as easily in respect to this, as to almost every other profession, as far as one man can educate another for his contemplated object; but there is so much to be learned, not merely in order to excel, but in order to discharge the indispensable duties of the profession, and there is so much of the deepest interests of humanity always to be consulted, that none but the greatest student, and the most philanthropic of men, can adequately fill this profession. The husbandman of reputed talents, and of marked observation, never becomes acquainted perfectly with the few kinds of trees and vegetables that surround his dwelling, though he spend a long life among them, and although they have attracted his infant curiosity; but the physician should know the specific virtues of the trees and plants of almost every clime, the healing or poisonous qualities of minerals and animals; and as the human constitution opens a new world in its anatomy and physiology, he should be familiar with all its departments, and all its economy, and with the very names that the improvements of ages have devised, to aid inquiries on this important subject. Tell us not, that there may be quackery, unless the profession be connected with a little knowledge of Greek and Latin, and unless it has a certificate of an attendance on lectures in some celebrated medical school. According to our views of the subject, which are indeed taken at a distance, we think that unless real love to the great objects of the profession, lead to the closest investigations, and most unwearied improvement, there must be much more of adventure in every man, than of skill, and much more of making a livelihood, than, under God, of preserving life "by a great deliverance." One thing appears often forgotten on all hands, in the history of human diseases and their remedies, that nature acts invariably by established laws; and that could we know always the state, in its most minute modifications, of the atmosphere which we breathe; the nature of the food and drink of which we partake; the degree of exertion which every individual makes; and the original tendencies to vigor or decay in different persons, then a system for the preservation of health, and for its recovery, much more perfect than any at present known, might be maintained: but in adding the study of climate, and diet in the different stations of life; in telling that the very habits of their patients, and the threatenings or promises of their original temperaments, must all, in some degree, be studied, we assign to eminence in the profession, a variety of research, and an unweariedness of application; the very outline of which, shows how studious and attentive physicians must be, to answer, before God and their consciences, to the claims of the public upon them. Perhaps there is not an arrangement in nature, but which in some respects is connected with the life of man; and that person who has assumed the office of aiding its weaknesses, of guarding it in dangers, and of freeing it from its calamities, should have some knowledge of all that is friendly, and of all that is inimical, in surrounding objects; and he should know how to apply his remedies with the greatest prospect of success, among the infinitely varied dispositions and imaginations of mankind.

Few can be supposed, in the circumstances of the world in which we are placed, to aspire after the office of a christian pastor for the profits which attend it. But sometimes the applause of public speaking on divine things, and sometimes the suggestions of momentary feelings, lead to that station, which requires far other qualifications. He that is to be a labourer in the nursery which is to bring up plants for eternal life, should have feelings, which nothing, but the paramount importance of the objects of his care, can produce. Like the angel who ascended and descended upon Jacob's ladder, he should appear always travelling between heaven and earth—the one moment viewing the boundless prospects of the former, and the other striving to raise the affections of men above the latter. Nothing can give us a more august character of the ministerial office than St. John's address to the angels of the seven churches of Asia—they are seven candlesticks, and one like the son of man walks in the midst of them.—They are the immediate dispensers of light to the benighted world; but while their character is raised to the highest pitch by the company in which it is found, their own conduct, is ever under that eye, which belongs to the Judge of all.

It is a false criterion by which to settle the qualifications of a minister of Christ, That for the time he is extolled and applauded by men. The professing world are sometimes ill judges of the labors of him, who is the most exact pattern, after which they should be moulded, and the most faithful interpreter of the oracles which they receive. Paul's speech was contemptible; and yet of all that is excellent in feeding the flock of Christ, in gentleness and watchfulness, in zeal and activity, in love and heavenly mindedness, there never was a mere man perhaps equal to him.

A divine should be as familiar with every part of revelation, and I would add, even in the original languages, as the teacher in our common schools is with his alphabet, and the ordinary rules of calculation; or as the younger Cyrus was, with his extensive and miscellaneous army, when, it is said, that there was not a man in it, whom he could not address by name. And in addition to this, Gentlemen, there is a selfdeniedness and meekness; an eagerness to be found faithful stewards of the mysteries of Christ; and an internal and external sanctity of life and manners, that, in speaking of the difficulties of a profession, present, to the reflecting mind, the calling of the minister of the gospel, as always accompanied with this inquiry, "who is sufficient for these things"?

You see, Gentlemen, I have carefully avoided recommending to you the choice of any particular profession. It was not my province in this respect to direct you.—But I have analysed the exercises which in each of the learned professions have to be supported; and from this analysis, it obviously results, that those of you who are determined to pursue solid wisdom drawn from all the springs of information and reflection, may be encouraged to look, some time or other perhaps, for a situation in the senate; those of you who are conscious that you are possessed of acuteness, and an habitual unabashedness, which in some situations however, must be exercised with undefiled integrity, may be recommended to the Bar; those of you who have a faculty of nice observation and research, and a spirit of unwearied application of all that is known to promote the great objects of the profession, may be encouraged to try the study of Physic; and those of you who have a turn for ancient literature and criticism; an ardent love for the religious welfare of men; and an habitual disposition towards piety, may contemplate the station of a christian Pastor.

In a word, Gentlemen, recollect that whatever profession you assume, eminence is not attainable in it, without, as during the course of your studies was so often mentioned, to you, and at this our separation has been repeated, the most determined application and enlightened direction of your studies; and that, in all the learned professions, it is not only necessary that you be great students, it is in some circumstances, at least, necessary also, that you be good men. When intelligence and integrity go together, they adorn the senate, the bar and bench; they give confidence to the afflicted and diseased; and they are the safest guides, without the visions of fancy, to the realms of blessedness.

NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE.

COMMUNICATION.

The 49th Anniversary of American Independence was celebrated in the Grove near the residence of W. B. Foster, Esq. by the elegant Troop of *Pittsburgh Light Dragoons*, commanded by Capt. MURRAY. The troop was honored by the company of most of the officers of the U. S. Army, stationed at the Arsenal, and of several distinguished citizens; the Declaration of Independence was read by the Hon. Henry Baldwin, Esq. prefaced by some appropriate and eloquent remarks; a pertinent and well written Oration was then delivered by Wm. Snowden, Esq. At 3 o'clock the company sat down to an excellent entertainment, prepared by Mr. Wm. Gillaspie. After the cloth was removed, a number of toasts, suitable to the occasion, were drank, accompanied by music from an excellent Band, politely furnished by Lt. Merchant of the U. S. Army, from which we select the following.

The 4th of July, 1776—Its morning beams rose on an Oppressed People—its meridian splendor blazed on a Nation of Freemen.

Hail Columbia.

Washington—His country's gratitude, the reward of his services—his country's glory, the monument of his greatness. *Washington's March.*

The memory of Warren and Montgomery—Early martyrs in the cause of liberty.

"Oh, if there be on this Earth's sphere
"A boon, an offering Heaven holds dear,
"'Tis the last libation Liberty draws
"From the heart that bleeds and breaks in her cause."

Dirge.

Our Country—Her fame the pride of her children—her institutions the hope of the world.

Yankee Doodle.

The President of the United States.

Adams's march.

The Army—The field of Chippewa and the ramparts of New-Orleans bear testimony to its discipline and valor. *The Star spangled Banner.*

The Navy—What country has not heard of its gallantry?—what ocean has not witnessed its prowess?

The Jolly Tar.

The Cause of Liberty in Greece—Strength to the arm that strikes for freedom.

The March of Thermopylæ.

Gen. Lafayette—The Banner of our Troop—endeared to us as his gift, is consecrated to the cause for which he fought and suffered—it shall never be unfurled in the service of Oppression, nor furled at the call of Freedom. *Hail to the Chief.*

The Volunteer—As a citizen, he knows his rights—as a soldier, he can defend them.

The Bold Dragoon.

Our neighbors of South America—May they not faint in their glorious course, nor forget that where the mind is enslaved, the body is not free.

By Major Churchhill, U. S. A. The patriots of the old colony of Massachusetts Bay, who first put the cradle in motion; the cradle that will rock the Monarchies of the world into Republics.

By Lieut. Harding, U. S. A. *The Volunteers and Militia of the U. S.*—They have achieved the most brilliant military victories that history can boast: while we revere and cherish those deeds as escutcheons of their fame, let not the epithet "Mere Military Chieftain," be forgot.

By Dr. H. Stevenson, U. S. A. *The memory of Col. Thomas Butler, of the U. S. Army.*

"Alas! for his country—
"That spirit was broken which never would [bend."

By the Hon. H. Baldwin. *The Pittsburgh Light Dragoons.*—The liberty of the country is secure, when such men pledge their lives for its support.

By Mr. George Sutton. *General Bolivar*—The immortal Liberator of Colombia and Peru.

By W. B. Foster, Esq. *The memory of Gen. St. Clair.*—When cowards trembled and brave men hesitated, he stood forth the champion of the rights of man.

By Mr. L. Irwin. Metal will corode, marble will crumble; but the fame of Washington, Lafayette, and Bolivar, is imperishable.

By Mr. R. L. Keen. *De Witt Clinton*—The pride and boast of New-York—his name will be revered whilst a drop of water passes through an American canal.

By Lieut. Konecke. *General Lafayette.*—The chieftain, the patriot, and benefactor of two nations, but in a particular manner the pride and honor of the American Republic.

By Lieut. Page. *The 4th of July.*—It is the freeman's jubilee—and the day on which the hallowed manes of Washington will bend in mighty grandeur from above, to infuse the spirit of liberty into the heart of every citizen.

By Mr. C. W. Ernest. *The Patriots of 76, and the United States of America.*—Has the world no such seeds within her bosom? Has Europe no such shores?

By Mr. Snowden. *Com. David Porter.*

By Mr. P. B. Ernest. *Commodore Barron.*—Republics are not ungrateful.

By Mr. Thos. Wynne. *The memory of Robert Emmett.*

By Mr. Jos. C. Sair. *Gen. Jackson.*—Gratitude for his services, veneration for his virtues.

By Mr. L. Irwin. *Henry Baldwin, Henry Clay, Walter Forward, and Charles Rich*—The indefatigable supporters of the Tariff.

By Mr. C. W. Ernest. *The Pittsburgh Light Dragoons.*—Union to their troop. Let other *Troops* follow their example.

By Mr. Wynne. *The Veterans of '76.*—Upon this day they struck the spark whose flame illuminates the world.

A very polite note was received from Brig. Gen. Edward Patchell, who was expected to honor the troop with his presence, excusing himself on account of indisposition, and enclosing the following toast:—*The Cavalry of Pittsburgh.*

From the Boston Commercial Gazette, July 1.

Mr. Webster's Address, issued yesterday from the press of Cummings, Hilliard & Co. We copy its concluding remarks, as a sample of its style:—

"And now, let us indulge an honest exultation in the conviction of the benefit which the example of our country has produced, and is likely to produce, on human freedom and human happiness. And let us endeavor to comprehend, in all its magnitude, and to feel, in all its importance, the part assigned to us in the great drama of human affairs. We are placed at the head of the system of representative and popular governments. Thus far our example shows that such governments are compatible, not only with respectability and power, but with repose, with peace, with security of personal rights, with good laws, and a just administration.

We are not propagandists. Wherever other systems are preferred, either as being thought better in themselves, or as better suited to existing condition, we leave the preference to be enjoyed. Our history hitherto proves, however, that the popular form is practicable, and that with wisdom and knowledge men may govern themselves; and the duty incumbent on us is, to preserve the consistency of this cheering example, and take care that nothing may weaken its authority with the world. If, in our case, the representative system ultimately fail, popular governments must be pronounced impossible.—No combination of circumstances more favorable to the experiment can ever be expected to occur. The last hopes of mankind, therefore, rest with us; and if it should be proclaimed, that our example had become an argument against the experiment, the knel of popular liberty would be sounded throughout the earth.

"These are excitements to duty; but they are not suggestions of doubt. Our history and our condition, all that is gone before us, and all that surrounds us, authorize the belief, that popular governments, though subject to occasional variations, perhaps not always for the better, in form, may yet, in their general character, be as durable and permanent as other systems. We know, indeed, that in our country, any other is impossible. The principle of free government adheres to the American soil. It is bedded in it; immoveable as its mountains.

"And let the sacred obligations which have devolved on this generation, and on us, sink deep into our hearts. Those are daily dropping from among us, who established our liberty and our government.—The great trust now descends to new hands. Let us apply ourselves to that which is presented to us, as our appropriate object. We can win no laurels in war for independence. Earlier and worthier hands have gathered them all. Nor are there places for us by the side of Solon, and Alfred, and other founders of states. Our fathers have filled them. But there remains to us a great duty of defence and preservation; and there is opened to us also, a noble pursuit, to which the spirit of the times strongly invites us. Our proper business is improvement. Let our age be the age of improvement. In a day of peace, let us advance the arts of peace and the works of peace. Let us develop the resources of our land, call forth its powers, build up its institutions, promote all its great interests, and see whether we also, in our day and generation, may not perform something worthy to be remembered. Let us cultivate a true spirit of union and harmony. In pursuing the great objects which our condition points out to us, let us act under a settled conviction, and an habitual feeling, that these our conceptions be enlarged to the circle of our duties. Let us extend our ideas over the whole of the vast field in which we are called to act. Let our object be *our country, our whole country, and nothing but our country.* And by the blessing of God, may that country itself become a vast and splendid monument, not of oppression and terror, but of wisdom, of peace, and of liberty, upon which the world may gaze with admiration forever!"

From New-Orleans.—We have received New-Orleans papers to the 16th ult. by the packet ship William. Our consul had transmitted a circular to the collector of New-Orleans, dated Alvarado, 24th of May, by which it appears that in 60 days from that date, the government of Mexico had determined to shut their ports against all vessels from Cayo Hues, (Thompson's Island,) under the pretext that it is attempted, through that channel, to introduce into Mexico the produce and manufactures of Spain and her colonies.

A sand bar had formed in the river, opposite to New-Orleans, where, a few months since, there was 20 feet deep of water, by which the navigation was interrupted.

Extraordinary Animal.—The bones of an animal of an immense size, and which apparently belonged to some unknown species, are exhibiting in New-Orleans.—They were found on a small bayou, leading from the Mississippi, about 20 miles below Fort St. Philip, and immediately on the sea shore. The following is the only description given:—A horn, 18 feet long, and weighing 1000 lbs.; a branch of a horn, 9 feet long, weighing 150 lbs.; 7 joints of the back bone; 1 do. of the tail; 2 do. of the leg.

Foreign News.

New-York, July 4.

Two days later.—By the packet ship Mentor, Capt. Wilson, from Liverpool, the Editor of the National Advocate has received his files of London papers to the 25th May, and Liverpool to the 27th, both inclusive.

If any reliance is to be put on the accounts from the Greeks, contained in the London papers, considerable dissention exists among them, and the affairs of that gallant people are not in so prosperous a state as we were led to believe by the last arrival.

The London Courier of the 26th May, acknowledges the receipt of Frankfort papers as late as May 17, which contain a letter from Syra, dated April 8, in which it is stated that "the Turks landed at Modon had given up the siege of Navarino, divided themselves into two columns, and penetrated eight leagues into the interior of Messina, ravaging and burning every thing in their way. The intestine quarrels of the Greeks far from inclining to a conciliation in the impending danger, have broken out with fresh violence.—The Hydroits refuse to put to sea till they receive their arrears of pay; Conduriotti, the President, had been in person to Hydra, to persuade the captains of the ships to sail. But at a meeting held for the purpose, Conduriotti had refused to give to the captains a detailed account of the sums received from the English Loan, on which one of them, in a passion, fired a pistol at the President's brother, but missed him. The assembly broke up, and Conduriotti left Hydra without having effected any thing. It is unfortunately certain that the Turks have an understanding with the petty chiefs, in the Morea and if they continue to act with union and energy, while the strength of the Greeks is broken by internal dissentions, the issue of the campaign is hardly doubtful."

An attempt was made by a Spanish pirate boat, about the end of April, to seize the Constitutionalists lately from Algiers, on board of a vessel in Gibraltar bay. A Guarda-costa came in the night, cut out the vessel and took her to Algesiras; but the governor had received information of the plot some days before, and taken all the Constitutionalists to the garrison, although he had not before permitted them to remain there. Frias was even then on his way to England. The vessel was released, and the governor had sent an account of the affair to the British minister at Madrid. *Adv.*

London, May 25.

The Funds.—The settling day at the Stock Exchange to-morrow, is looked to with the deepest interest. The extent of the speculations, the fall of nearly 5 per cent without any political cause, has not been experienced for a series of years, and we do not remember, during any time of the late war, that the fluctuation was greater, or the public mind more excited. Not only have English Funds, but every description of investment has fallen in an alarming manner. Foreign Stocks, Mining and other Shares, and indeed all descriptions of floating security have suffered. The general gloom that pervades the English market, is also felt in the foreign. Consols 89¾. French Stocks 103. Colombian 88½.

Philadelphia, July 5.

Letters from Buenos Ayres, to the 10th of May, received at this place state, that the public mind there was occupied with events in the Banda Oriental, (the Monte Video side of the river.)

About a fortnight before that date, 30 or 40 individuals, natives of the Banda Oriental, headed by a person named Lavallaga, left Buenos Ayres with money, arms, &c. for the purpose of exciting rebellion against the Brazilian government. The affair was at first regarded as of a predatory nature: but it quickly assumed a serious aspect, the people taking a decided part with the revolutionists. A force sent by Gen. Secor, the Governor of Monte Video, under the command of Frutes Rivero, a native of Monte Video, had, with their commander, deserted to the Patriots, and, at the last advices, Lavallaga was at the head of 2000 men distant only four miles from Monte Video. The government of Buenos Ayres maintained a strict neutrality, but private subscriptions were made for the benefit of the patriots, and sanguine hopes existed of their ultimate success.

Great alarm prevailed at Monte Video. All the Portuguese families living outside of the walls, had removed into the town, and so many of the males as were able to bear arms, were formed into a militia. A number of the principal natives had been put on ship board to be conveyed to Rio Janeiro.*

A fleet, consisting of 2 frigates, 1 sloop of war, 1 brig, 1 schooner, 2 gun boats, and transports sufficient to carry 2000 troops, was fitting out at Rio Janeiro for Rio Plata.

These letters mention that the successes in Peru had been followed up by the defeat and *death* of General Olaneta.

*Among others Mr. Horn, jr. an American gentleman, has been arrested, for calling out Viva La Patria, in a public coffee house.

PITTSBURGH.

FRIDAY, JULY 15, 1825.

Correspondence. The essay of "A Catholic Convert," in reply to the Editor of the Mercury, is excluded on account of its tendency to introduce religious controversy, which, if proper any where, is obviously out of place in a political paper.

The Harvest is nearly over; and a more abundant crop, or an earlier or more safely gathered in, has not been known in Western Pennsylvania. The crops of Indian corn, oats, potatoes, &c. promise to be equally productive.

Nomination. At a meeting of the democratic delegates of Butler county, on the 4th instant, *John Negley*, Esq. was nominated for Senator, and *William Beatty*, Esq. for Assembly. Delegates were appointed by the meeting to confer with those of Allegheny and Beaver Counties, at Byrne's Tavern, on the 16th of next month. It is stated in the Butler Sentinel, that on the first ballot 10 of the 28 delegates present voted for the nomination of John Gilmore, Esq. as the candidate for Senator.

Public Spirit.—We understand that two of the Delegates chosen by the citizens of Fayette county to attend the Harrisburgh Canal Convention, on the 3d of next month, have already set out on the business of their appointment. They yesterday left this city for Buffalo, whence they will proceed eastward by the Canal, intending, by inspection of that great work, and inquiry as to its cost and advantages, to procure information applicable to the business they have in hand. Such devotion to the public interests, deserves public commendation.

Communicated.

The name of Gen. Cochran, appears amongst those lately indicted in the Mayor's Court of this city, *for a riot*, connected with the burning of Mr. Clay's effigy; and the proceedings have been published in various newspapers.

It is well known to the inhabitants of this city and vicinity, that Gen Cochran, Agent of the Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association, was not concerned in that transaction.

This notice is deemed necessary for the information of persons at a distance, with whom the Manufacturing Association transacts business; as well as to do justice to an individual whose character and situation in life, forbids the imputation which may arise from a similarity of name.

Gen. Cochran, late Clerk of the Mayor's Court, Agent of the Manufacturing Association, and Agent for the American Fire Insurance Co. is known by the addition "*of Richard*," or "*son of Richard.*"

The person named in the indictment is *George Cochran, Silversmith.*

COMMUNICATION.

To the Hon. William Wilkins, President, Jas. S. Stevenson, Vice-President, and the Committee of Arrangement at the Dinner on Mr. Bailey's farm, on the 4th inst.

GENTLEMEN,—I was not a little surprized at the angry manner in which one of you notice my communication in the last Gazette. That communication was not dictated by any bad feeling. The toast which I conceived to be objectionable, was published in the Democrat, and as I before stated "it was reasonable to presume" that it expressed the sentiments of the company. For this simple reason, it was published by the editor of that paper, and persons generally would not suspect him of publishing a mere gratuitous falsehood, from which he could derive no possible advantage. To shew the reasonableness of this presumption, take another case: In the Democrat it is stated that Mr. Bailey gave a toast disapproving of the conduct of Henry Clay—suppose now, that I, without being present or having any information on the subject, would assert that no such toast was drunk, would you not pronounce my assertion to be both false and impertinent, and yet I would have no authority but the Democrat, for believing that any such toast was drunk, and surely the Democrat is as good authority for Norman as for Bailey. Believing that this toast would be seen at a distance, and that it would be the subject of editorial comment, my communication was made to enable you to give an explanation, if you could give one that was satisfactory, and if not, then to announce to persons at a distance that the people of Pittsburgh did not all concur in sentiment with you. If any one of the company had chosen to contradict the statement of the Democrat, I would have cheerfully done you justice. It seems however that you cannot contradict it.

Threats of tarring and feathering, effigy burnings, and mobs have been so prevalent in Pittsburgh during the last 12 months, that she has suffered both in interest and reputation. These circumstances, when viewed by themselves, may be attributed to an overflowing zeal for liberty, but when connected with this extravagant admiration of that great man, though stern tyrant, Napoleon, will be attributed rather to a Robespierrian spirit, than to a zeal for rational liberty. It is a matter much to be regretted that such sentiments should be expressed in a free county. It is much more to be regretted that they should be expressed and sanctioned by the presence of a Judge of a sitting Court, a Member of Congress, and a Member of our State Legislature. And it is much to be deplored, that when such sentiments are expressed, under the sanction of such mighty presences, that no one of them has sufficient frankness or self respect to disown them, or sufficient manliness to defend them.

Some gentlemen have noticed and regretted that your company did not toast the President and the Heads of Departments. I must acknowledge that I have no such regret, and am free to avow, that in this particular your conduct was decorous and consistent. John Q. Adams, if he should ever cast his eye upon the toasts, will be much gratified to find that the same company who degraded Washington, La Fayette and Jefferson, to the level of Napoleon, have not slandered *him* with praises; and Henry Clay will be much rejoiced and flattered, when he finds that he has been denounced by the same company who slandered the memories of Washington, Warren, Henry, Haynes, and ten thousand other worthies of our revolution.

A friend of our Revolution.

The annual Commencement of Dickinson College, Carlisle, was held on the 29th ult. The affairs of the institution appear to be in a prosperous state.

The Degree of "Bachelor of Arts," was conferred on George S. Whitehill, of Columbia, Pennsylvania, to whom the first "honor" was awarded; also on Samuel S. Mosley, of Mifflin county, Pa.; Matthew Henderson, of Lancaster county, Pa. and John C. Reynolds, of Cecil county, Md. (on whom the second "honor" was conferred;) and on Thomas Williams, of Greensburgh, Pa. and Robert E. Taylor, of Norfolk, Virginia, (on whom the third "honor" was conferred.) Also on Alexander Macbeth, of Newark, Delaware; on Samuel R. Huston, Rockbridge, Virginia; Nicholas G. Sherretts, Carlisle, Pa.; John W. M'Cullough, of Cumberland county, Pa.; Henry Haverstick, of Philadelphia; William H. Kurtz, of York, Pa.; George A. Lyon, Junr. of Carlisle, Pennsylvania; J. W. Campbell, of Nashville, Tennessee; P. W. Gordon, Port Gibson, Mississippi; J. G. Gray, of Winchester, Virginia; W. H. Gray, Winchester, Virginia, J. T. M. Davis, New-York; Wm. R. M'Bean, Lancaster county, Penn.; and on J. Chamberlain, of Gettysburgh, Pa. At the same time, the Degree of Master of Arts was conferred on Robert G. Greer, Esq. of Danville, Pa.

From the National Journal.

Advantages of the Licentiousness of the Press.—It is a prevalent opinion that the licentiousness of the press is detrimental to good morals, and contrary to the rules of decency; but a few reflections will put this matter to rights, and prove that the scurrilous press is essentially useful to society, and really productive of decorum.

I will begin my observations with a reference to analogous cases. In the first place, as we cannot have clean pavements without sinks or gutters to carry off the filth, so neither can we have a press that is pure without the existence of one that is impure. The latter carries off all the wanton vagaries of the imagination, all the inventions of malice, all the scandal, and all the corruptions of the heart, in a village, town, or city. These finding vent, those who are possessed of them obtain great relief and ease without the application of cathartics or emetics, which might otherwise be requisite, to the frequent endangering the lives of sundry valuable citizens of this republic. Besides, every thing is best known by strong contrasts. How should we distinguish daylight, if it were not for darkness? How discriminate sweetness, if it were not for bitterness? How determine what is virtue, were it not by its difference from vice? The dram shop takes off bad company from the respectable hotel; the gallery answers a similar purpose at a theatre; and the licentious or vulgar press performs the same good office for public prints of intelligence, refined sentiments, and taste.—Without this, the press which prefers good manners would find it very difficult to maintain itself, for all the frail passions would rush towards it, and solicit for entrance so warmly, that the most prudent and well-disposed Editor might, sometimes, be compelled to yield.

That there are some persons who think a libellous or abusive paragraph very refreshing, cannot be disputed. To admit it, is only to admit that there are vitiated palates. *De gustibus non est disputandum.* They are incurable. The Tartar would rather regale upon horse-flesh, than upon the most delicate viands. And why should we blame him? It is what he has been accustomed to. If it be said that the calumniating press injures men of eminence, and defiles the understanding, I answer that there are many useful things in the community which are patronized and paid for, that would produce the same effect, if we permitted ourselves to come in contact with them. But who thinks of associating with a night-man or a scavenger? Should they throw dirt at you, all you have to do is to get out of their way. There is nothing to be gained by an altercation with them; and they calculate on impunity, from their utter insignificance in the intellectual world, and in affairs of importance.

When once there is a press of this kind established, individuals who wish to discharge themselves of rancorous feelings currently resort to it, and, concealed by the editorial veil, deposit their splenetic effusions with prodigious satisfaction, affect gentility, express wonder at so much coarseness, and do not hesitate to condemn the printer, who, if he be vain, is often seen in great exultation at the noise he supposes he makes.—I see no harm in all this, since it evacuates a portion of splenetic humor, with very little injury to any body, which might otherwise display itself in a more pernicious manner. As it regards such publishers, they are in some degree in the situation of the apothecary in Romeo and Juliet—their poverty, and not their will, consents.—They pursue a vocation to which their mental faculties are not adequate, and they thereby bargain with their fellow-citizens for the contempt which they so well deserve and experience.—The nature of their recompense generally corresponds with that of their labors.

MERCURIUS.

From the Chillicothe Supporter.

CELEBRATION AT THE SUMMIT.

The Editor having returned just as this paper was about to be put to press, our notice of the proceedings at the Summit, must necessarily be very brief. The ground selected for the ceremony, was a beautiful plain, on a tract of land belonging to Mr. W. Taylor, part of which is under a high state of cultivation, and part in its natural state, but free from under-brush. Governors CLINTON and MORROW and suite, accompanied by General VAN RANSELLAER, Messrs. RATHBONE and LORD, and a number of other strangers of distinction, and attended by the Canal Commissioners and Commissioners of the Canal Fund, arrived on the ground at 12 o'clock, and were received with a national salute of 24 guns from three pieces of artillery belonging to some of the volunteer companies.—After a prayer by the Rev. Mr. Jenks, an oration by Mr. Ewing, and a short address, from Gov. Clinton, the company proceeded to the spot prepared for commencing the excavation, where this interesting ceremony was performed by Governors Clinton and Morrow, under a salute of artillery and musketry, amid the cheers of the surrounding multitude. The procession was then again formed, and the company returned in the same order to the grove, and sat down to an elegant Dinner prepared by Mr. G. Steinman, of Lancaster.

We are not able to form an accurate estimate of the persons present; but we supposed it could not be much under 10,000. The volunteer companies, consisting of three of artillery, three of cavalry, two of riflemen, and two of light infantry, made a handsome display. The day was very fine; the ceremonies highly interesting; the assembled multitude, remarkable for good order and decorum; and neither accident nor disturbance occurred to mar the festivities of the occasion.

We understand that, previously to his return to New-York, Gov. Clinton intends visiting Lancaster, Columbus, Dayton, Cincinnati, Chillicothe, and Zanesville, in the order in which these places are named. He arrived in Lancaster on Tuesday afternoon; and was expected in Columbus on the following day.

A provision of the new tariff, requiring an additional duty of three per cent. on all woollen manufactures, excepting blankets, goes into operation this day. Several vessels which left England in May with the hope of reaching this port in time to avoid this duty have not arrived. *N. Y. paper, July 1.*

The Board of Canal Commissioners of Pennsylvania was organized on the 4th instant, by the appointment of *John Sergeant, Esq.* to be President, and *Joseph M'Ilvaine, Esq.* Secretary. The Board, we understand, has had several sessions, and has made arrangements for active operations at the earliest possible time. There is to be a meeting in August at some point near to the dividing ridge, probably at Clearfield. *Aurora.*

Rye of the new crop was ground into meal in Chester county on the 23d of June, much earlier than was ever known before in that neighborhood.

The late Paris papers announce on the authority of letters from London, that Lady Byron is married to Mr. Cunningham, an evangelical preacher.

Asher Miner, Esq. formerly proprietor of the Pennsylvania Correspondent, has entered into partnership with his brother, in the establishment of the Village Record.

New-York, July 5.—The steam boat Commerce returned from Albany yesterday, with her safety boat, Lady Clinton, in tow, having performed her passages both ways in about twenty-one hours each. The experiment, we understand, fully meets public expectation, and we have no doubt will prove not only successful, but lucrative to the proprietors. On her upward passage she had about 300 passengers, and on her return 100. *Gazette.*

A gentleman of Virginia has chartered a vessel to convey *eighty-eight* of his slaves to Hayti.

A Tall Gentleman.—A writer in the Philadelphia U. S. Gazette, says that Mr. Magee, 8 feet 9 inches high, from the county of Tyrone, Ireland, has arrived in the ship Canostega, at Philadelphia.

The Secretary of the Navy has despatched an efficient force to scour the coast of North-Carolina, in search of the piratical vessel, supposed to have been committing depredations on our commerce.

The prisoners in the Penitentiary have recently shewn symptoms of insubordination, and yesterday they rose up in open rebellion. Twenty men who acted as ringleaders, were clapped in the cells, and order is now restored. *Philad. Gazette.*

It appears that the cost of the Court of Inquiry into the conduct of Commodore *Porter*, in relation to the Fozardo affair, has been shamefully exaggerated—so far from its having "cost the government $80,000," the *National Journal* states, that the "Fozardo affair did not probably cost the nation *one* thousand dollars—and that part of the inquiry, which, we understand, was requested by, and granted to, Com. *Porter*, cost, perhaps, about twice that sum. Those who mean fairly, ought to be more cautious in relating what 'is said' upon no authority."

Letters from Dublin of the 21st May, state that such was the excitement throughout Ireland in consequence of the result of the Catholic question in the House of Lords, that the different mail coaches were despatched with double guards, from the strong apprehension of disturbances. *Poulson.*

John Bridge, John T. Bridge, and Andrew Laxwyn, three white men condemned for murdering several Indians, have been executed in Illinois.

A brother of Count Pulasky is said to be living in Maine, aged more than 70. He is called Major Polerezy—is poor—applied for a pension and was refused, &c. Can this be so?

Mr. Wm. West, of Kentucky, a portrait painter, at Paris, is gaining great renown. He has a likeness of Lord Byron, for which he has refused £500, and expects 1000 guineas. He goes to London with flattering prospects of success. Is he any way akin to Benjamin West, our pride, and the pride of his country? It would be strange indeed, if America should give to England two great painters of the same name; but there is an ocean of distance yet between the great historical painter, and this promising young man. May success attend him—Is Leslie still in London? Does he advance as his friends hoped?—The last we heard from him, fame spoke goldenly of his merits.

A young lady and a young man have recently been killed on the New-York canal, being crushed as the boats were passing bridges. *Village Record.*

Dr. John S. Givin and William Bell, two very respectable young men, were killed by the bursting of a cannon, at Carlisle on the 4th instant.

Toleration in Colombia.—We are happy to learn that the Republic of Colombia has followed the example of Buenos Ayres in granting perfect religious toleration to Protestants. The following is the 11th article in the treaty just ratified between the United States and this Republic.

"It is likewise agreed that the most perfect and entire security of conscience shall be enjoyed by the citizens of both the contracting parties in the countries subject to the jurisdiction of the one and the other, without their being liable to be disturbed or molested on account of their religious belief, so long as they respect the laws and established usages of the country. Moreover, the bodies of the citizens of the contracting parties who may die in the territories of the other, shall be buried in the usual burying grounds, or in others decent and suitable, and shall be protected from violation or disturbance."

Married,

At Somerset, Pa. on the 3d inst. by the Rev. Mr. Sansom, Mr. *John Elder*, of that place, to Miss *Hannah Weigley*, lately of the same place.

Died,

Near Smyrna, on the 13th ult. JOSEPH BARKER Esq. of Delaware, formerly of Pittsburgh. He served with reputation as an officer of Artillery during the war of the Revolution.

☞ Those who are desirous of offering a public expression of their estimation of the character of Gov. Clinton, as the distinguished friend of Domestic Industry and Internal Improvement, during his expected visit to Pittsburgh, are requested to meet this evening, at S. Denniston's, at 7 o'clock.

Friday morning, July 15.

Apprentices' Library.

An Election will be held on Saturday evening, the 23d instant, at 8 o'clock, at Mr. Crossan's Hotel, for seven Directors of the Pittsburgh Apprentices' Library Company. July 15, 1825.

JOHN M. SNOWDEN,

HAS OPENED HIS

ALDERMAN'S OFFICE

In Liberty, at the head of Wood street.

June 15.—3t.

NOTICE.

I WILL receive WRITTEN PROPOSALS, until the first of August next, to furnish

One Hundred Cords of Hickory Wood,

At the Arsenal, near this city; to be delivered as it may be required.

H. Johnson, *A. Q. M.*

Pittsburgh, July 15, 1825.—3t.

50 DOLLARS REWARD.

ESCAPED from the Jail of Allegany county, Maryland, about 6 o'clock this morning, the 6th of July,

GEORGE H. DRAKE,

A citizen of said county, who was committed to jail in May last, for the murder of *Bennet M. Athey*. DRAKE is in height about five feet eleven inches, or six feet, of slender figure, his face sharp, and at all times pale, but rendered still more so by his recent confinement. His age cannot be correctly stated, but supposed to be from twenty-seven to thirty. The circumstances under which the alleged murder upon Athey was committed, are such as to call loudly upon every citizen for the utmost exertions in order to the re-apprehension of him. Whoever will apprehend and deliver him to me in Cumberland, or secure him in some convenient jail, so that I get him, shall receive of me a reward of thirty dollars, if apprehended within ten miles, or if at any greater distance, or out of the state, the above reward of fifty dollars.

Wm. M'Mahon,

Sheriff of Allegany county, Md.

July 6, 1825—[15—3t.]

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,

Seventeenth Class.

THE Numbers drawn from the wheel to determine the prizes in this Lottery were:—

9, 42, 16, 46, 60, 2, 27, 28.

July 15.

Union Canal Lottery of Pa.

Eighteenth Class—New Series,

To be drawn on the 7th of September, 1825, and finished in a few moments.

66 *Numbers*—9 *Ballots to be Drawn.*

SCHEME.			
1 prize of	$25,000	is	$25,000
1	12,500		12,500
1	5,660		5,660
1	5,000		5,000
10	1,000		10,000
20	500		10,000
50	200		10,000
57	100		5,700
114	50		5,700
285	20		5,700
1596	10		15,960
14364	5		71,820
16,500 Prizes.			$182,040
29,460 Blanks.			

TICKETS $5 00,

Halves $2 50 | Quarters $1 25

FOR SALE AT THE

BOOKSTORE

OF

Eichbaum & Johnston,

Market Street, between Second and Third Sts.

July 15, 1825—td.

The Greensburgh Brewery

FOR RENT.

I WISH to lease, for a term of years, the extensive Brick *BREWERY*, in Greensburgh, Westmoreland county, Pa. Being the only Brewery in a large district of country, and having been hitherto skilfully conducted, it has a valuable and well established custom. For further information, application may be made to Mr. George Shiras, Pittsburgh, or to

Eli Coulter.

Greensburgh, July 14, 1825.—3t.

PILOT LINE.

THE ERIE CANAL

Transportation Company,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public, that they will transport Goods from Albany to Buffalo, at the rate of *One Dollar* per hundred weight; and from New-York at *One Dollar Twelve and a half Cents*, until the 15th of September next.

ROBERT HUNTER, *Agent, New-York.*

OLIVER PHELPS, *Albany.*

JOY & WEBSTER, *Buffalo.*

Buffalo, June 27, 1825. [July 15,—3t.]

THE COMMISSIONERS

FOR the erection of the STATE PENITENTIARY, will receive SEALED PROPOSALS, until the 1st of August next, for doing the

Plastering, Painting, and Coppersmith Work,

And for furnishing

NAILS & GLASS;

Part of which will be required this season, and the remainder next year, as the superintendent may direct.

Persons proposing for the Plastering are requested to state their terms, should the Commissioners determine upon providing all the materials, or lime and sand only.

Magnus M. Murray,

July 15, 1825.—3t. *Clerk.*

BALANCE.

To Shipmen, Drovers, and others.

THE *HAY SCALES* are put in such complete order that the weight of any number of Oxen, Hogs, or Merchandise is so accurately ascertained that both buyer and seller may rely on its weight, to the smallest fraction. The charge for weighing a ton is 25 cents; between one ton and a half ton, 18¾ cents; less than half a ton, 12½ cents.

Wm. Eichbaum, Sr.

Pittsburgh, July 15.—oc. *W. M.*

50 DOLLARS REWARD.

ABSCONDED from the subscriber, (without the least provocation) on Saturday night, the 21st June, Negro CHARLES, who calls himself CHARLES MINOR. He is between 37 and 38 years of age; about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high; of rather light complexion for a Negro; no scars recollected, though on first view, an appearance of one on his upper lip, but on examination will be found to be natural; his eye-brows project more than usual. He is well acquainted with farming, is tolerably handy in making and repairing farming utensils, and understands the management of horses. He has a soft and pleasant voice, and a considerable lisp. Among the clothing recollected taken with him, are one superfine blue cloth coat, much worn, one twilled jacket made of cotton and yarn, olive color, one pair of blue mixed cassimere pantaloons, one brown and one white shirt, one furred hat, much worn, one pair Jefferson shoes, recently half soled, and one pair of store shoes; all of which he may change; also his name, and may procure a pass, (if not free papers) from his brother, Jerry Minor, who is free. Jerry writes a good hand, and lives near Waterford, Loudoun county, Va.; where Charles was seen on Monday morning, the 23d June. Charles no doubt will make for Pennsylvania, (where his brother is well acquainted.)

If secured in any jail in Virginia, so that I get him again, I will give $20, if in Maryland, $30; if in Pennsylvania, $50; and if delivered to SAMUEL LINDSAY, in Alexandria, all reasonable expenses will be paid.

Thomas Lindsay,

June 1.—[Jy15*] *Near Fairfax Court-House*

PRINTERS' BRASS RULES,

OF various descriptions, just received from the manufactory of A. RAMAGE, Philadelphia, and for sale at the office of the Pittsburgh Gazette. July 1, 1825.

Notice to Creditors.

TAKE NOTICE, that the subscriber having applied to the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county for the benefit of the Acts of General Assembly, made for the relief of insolvent debtors: the said Court have appointed the *third Monday in August next*, at the court-house, in the City of Pittsburgh, for the hearing of me and my creditors; at which time and place you may attend and shew cause, if any you have, why I should not be discharged

David Matthews.

Hatter, St. Clair township.

July 15, 1825—3t*

Notice to our Creditors.

TAKE NOTICE, that we have applied by petition to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, for the benefit of the laws of the Commonwealth of Pa. made for the relief of insolvent debtors; and that the said Court have appointed the *fifteenth* day of *August next*, for the hearing us and our creditors at the court-house, in the City of Pittsburgh—at which time and place you may attend if you please, and shew cause, if any you have, why we should not be discharged.

John Cool,

Coal Digger, St. Clair township.

Peter Cool,

Coal Digger, St. Clair township.

Thomas Gillilan,

Laborer, Pittsburgh.

Robert Wallace,

Farmer, Pine township.

Allegheny county, July 15, 1825.—gw.

To my Creditors

TAKE NOTICE—That I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, for the benefit of the several laws of this state for the relief of insolvent debtors; and that said Court have appointed *Monday, the fifteenth day of August next*, at the court-house, in the City of Pittsburgh, for the hearing of me and my Creditors—at which time and place you may attend, if you think proper, and shew cause, if any you have, why I should not be discharged.

John P. Skelton,

Late Druggist of the City of Pittsburgh.

July 15, 1825*

To my Creditors.

TAKE NOTICE—That I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, for the benefit of the several laws of this state for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, and that said Court have appointed Monday the 15th day of August next, at the court house, in the City of Pittsburgh, for the hearing of me and my Creditors—at which time and place you may attend, if you think proper, and shew cause, if any you have, why I should not be discharged.

Robert Boyd, *Boatman,*

July 15, 1825. Ohio Township.

Lead, Buffalo Robes, &c.

8 tons **PIG LEAD,**

19 bales ***BUFFALO ROBES,***

150 barrels old Monongahela

WHISKEY,

3000 lbs. Spanish Sole Leather;

Cap, Printing, & Wrapping Paper,

And Bonnet Boards,

A constant supply, from the manufactory of Sharpless & Co. for sale by

Ekin & Ledlie,

Corner of Market and Water Sts.

Pittsburgh, July 8, 1825.—tf.

Domestic Cotton Manufactures,

BY WHOLESALE.

JOHN M'ILROY

HAS REMOVED from the Diamond into Market street, between First and Second streets, and has on hand a large assortment of his own Manufactures, such as 3-4 PLAIDS, 4-4 CHECKS; 3-4 ditto; Wilmington and Fancy STRIPES; Orange and Blue CHAMBRAYS; which he will sell lower than they can be bought in either Philadelphia or Baltimore; and all his colours he will warrant to be the best Indigo Blue Dyes; which he will sell low for cash or acceptances in this city. Also,

2000lbs. Cotton Yarn,

From 5 to 10, on reasonable terms. Flour or Whiskey will be taken in exchange, at cash prices. May 20—tf.

FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER WISHES TO SELL HIS

Livery Establishment,

IN Fourth-street, consisting of SIXTEEN HORSES, FOUR GIGS, TWO BAROUCHES, ONE HACKNEY COACH, and SIX SLEIGHS, all in good order, which he will sell low for Cash, or approved Notes at ninety days. They will be sold to suit purchasers.

Those wishing to purchase will call and see the property.

Wm. Graham, Jr.

Pittsburgh, June 24, 1825

Six Cents Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on the 5th inst. an indented apprentice, named SUSANNAH SHELL, aged 16 years; has a dark complexion; is cross-eyed; and wore a black bombazet dress. She is supposed to be yet in Pittsburgh. The above reward, but no charges, will be paid for her delivery to the subscriber.—The law will be enforced against any person who may harbor said apprentice.

William Crawford.

Pittsburgh, June 8, 1825—3t.

ALLEGHENY BRIDGE.

THE President and Managers of the company for erecting a Bridge over the Allegheny river, opposite Pittsburgh, have this day declared a DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT. for the last six months, payable to Stockholders or their legal representatives on or after the 14th instant.

Alex. Johnston, Jr.

Pittsburgh, July 4, 1825.—3t. *Treasurer.*

PITTSBURGH.

FRIDAY, JULY 15, 1825.

Correspondence. The essay of "A Catholic Convert," in reply to the Editor of the Mercury, is excluded on account of its tendency to introduce religious controversy, which, if proper any where, is obviously not so in a political paper.

The Harvest is nearly over; and a more abundant crop, or an earlier or more safely gathered in, has not been known in Western Pennsylvania. The crops of Indian corn, oats, potatoes, &c. promise to be equally productive.

Nomination. At a meeting of the democratic delegates of Butler county, on the 4th instant, *John Negley*, Esq. was nominated for Senator, and *William Beatty*, Esq. for Assembly. Delegates were appointed by the meeting to confer with those of Allegheny and Beaver Counties, at Byrne's Tavern, on the 16th of next month. It is stated in the Butler Sentinel, that on the first ballot 10 of the 28 delegates present voted for the nomination of John Gilmore, Esq. as the candidate for Senator.

Public Spirit.—We understand that two of the Delegates chosen by the citizens of Fayette county to attend the Harrisburgh Canal Convention, on the 3d of next month, have already set out on the business of their appointment. They yesterday left this city for Buffalo, whence they will proceed eastward by the Canal, intending, by inspection of that great work, and inquiry as to its cost and advantages, to procure information applicable to the business they have in hand. Such devotion to the public interests, deserves public commendation.

Communicated.

The name of *Geo. Cochran*, appears amongst those lately indicted in the Mayor's Court of this city, for a riot, connected with the burning of Mr. Clay's effigy; and the proceedings have been published in various newspapers.

It is well known to the inhabitants of this city and vicinity, that *Geo. Cochran*, Agent of the Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association, was not concerned in that transaction.

This notice is deemed necessary for the information of persons at a distance, with whom the Manufacturing Association transacts business; as well as to do justice to an individual whose character and situation in life, forbids the imputation which may arise from a similarity of name.

Geo. Cochran, late Clerk of the Mayor's Court, Agent of the Manufacturing Association, and Agent for the American Fire Insurance Co. is known by the addition "*of Richard*," or "*son of Richard*."

The person named in the indictment is *George Cochran, Silversmith.*

COMMUNICATION.

To the Hon. William Wilkins, President, Jas. S. Stevenson, Vice-President, and the Committee of Arrangement at the Dinner on Mr. Bailey's farm, on the 4th inst.

GENTLEMEN,—I was not a little surprized at the angry manner in which one of you notice my communication in the last Gazette. That communication was not dictated by any bad feeling. The toast which I conceived to be objectionable, was published in the Democrat, and as I before stated "it was reasonable to presume" that it expressed the sentiments of the company. For this simple reason, it was published by the editor of that paper, and persons generally would not suspect him of publishing a mere gratuitous falsehood, from which he could derive no possible advantage. To shew the reasonableness of this presumption, take another case: In the Democrat it is stated that Mr. Bailey gave a toast disapproving of the conduct of Henry Clay—suppose now, that I, without being present or having any information on the subject, would assert that no such toast was drunk, would you not pronounce my assertion to be both false and impertinent, and yet I would have no authority but the Democrat, for believing that any such toast was drunk, and surely the Democrat is as good authority for Norman as for Bailey. Believing that this toast would be seen at a distance, and that it would be the subject of editorial comment, my communication was made to enable you to give an explanation, if you could give one that was satisfactory, and if not, then to announce to persons at a distance that the people of Pittsburgh did not all concur in sentiment with you. If any one of the company had chosen to contradict the statement of the Democrat, I would have cheerfully done you justice. It seems however that you cannot contradict it.

Threats of tarring and feathering, effigy burnings, and mobs have been so prevalent in Pittsburgh during the last 12 months, that she has suffered both in interest and reputation. These circumstances, when viewed by themselves, may be attributed to an overflowing zeal for liberty, but when connected with this extravagant admiration of that great man, though stern tyrant, Napoleon, will be attributed rather to a Robespierrian spirit, than to a zeal for rational liberty. It is a matter much to be regretted that such sentiments should be expressed in a free county. It is much more to be regretted that they should be expressed and sanctioned by the presence of a Judge of a District Court, a Member of Congress, and a Member of our State Legislature. And it is much to be deplored, that when such sentiments are expressed, under the sanction of such mighty presences, that no one of them has sufficient frankness or self respect to disavow them, or sufficient manliness to defend them.

Some gentlemen have noticed and regretted that your company did not toast the President and the Heads of Departments. I must acknowledge that I have no such regret, and am free to avow, that in this particular your conduct was decorous and consistent. John Q. Adams, if he should ever cast his eye upon the toasts, will be much gratified to find that the same company who degraded Washington, La Fayette and Jefferson, to the level of Napoleon, have not slandered *him* with praises; and Henry Clay will be much rejoiced and flattered, when he finds that he has been denounced by the same compass who slandered the memories of Washington, Warren, Henry, Haynes, and ten thousand other worthies of our revolution.

A friend of our Revolution.

The annual Commencement of Dickinson College, Carlisle, was held on the 29th ult. The affairs of the institution appear to be in a prosperous state.

The Degree of "Bachelor of Arts," was conferred on George S. Whitehill, of Columbia, Pennsylvania, to whom the first "honor" was awarded; also on Samuel S. Maclay, of Mifflin county, Pa.; Matthew Henderson, of Lancaster county, Pa. and John C. Reynolds, of Cecil county, Md. (on whom the second "honor" was conferred;) and on Thomas Williams, of Greensburgh, Pa. and Robert E. Taylor, of Norfolk, Virginia, (on whom the third "honor" was conferred.) Also on Alexander Macbeth, of Newark, Delaware; on Samuel R. Huston, Rockbridge, Virginia; Nicholas G. Sharretts, Carlisle, Pa.; John W. M'Cullough, of Cumberland county, Pa.; Henry Haverstick, of Philadelphia; William H. Kurtz, of York, Pa.; George A. Lyon, Junr. of Carlisle, Pennsylvania; J. W. Campbell, of Nashville, Tennessee; P. W. Gordon, Port Gibson, Mississippi; J. G. Gray, of Winchester, Virginia; W. H. Gray, Winchester, Virginia, J. T. M. Davie, New-York; Wm. B. M'Ilwain, Lancaster county, Penn.; and on J. Chamberlain, of Gettysburgh, Pa. At the same time, the Degree of Master of Arts was conferred on Robert G. Greer, Esq. of Danville, Pa.

From the National Journal.

Advantages of the Licentiousness of the Press.—It is a prevalent opinion that the licentiousness of the press is detrimental to good morals, and contrary to the rules of decency; but a few reflections will put this matter to rights, and prove that the scurrilous press is essentially useful to society, and really productive of decorum.

I will begin my observations with a reference to analagous cases. In the first place, as we cannot have clean pavements without sinks or gutters to carry off the filth, so neither can we have a press that is pure without the existence of one that is impure. The latter carries off all the wanton vagaries of the imagination, all the inventions of malice, all the scandal, and all the corruptions of the heart, in a village, town, or city. These finding vent, those who are possessed of them obtain great relief and ease without the application of cathartics or emetics, which might otherwise be requisite, to the frequent endangering the lives of sundry valuable citizens of this republic. Besides, every thing is best known by strong contrasts. How should we distinguish daylight, if it were not for darkness? How discriminate sweetness, if it were not for bitterness? How determine what is virtue, were it not by its difference from vice? The dram shop takes off bad company from the respectable hotel; the gallery answers a similar purpose at a theatre; and the licentious or vulgar press performs the same good office for public prints of intelligence, refined sentiments, and taste.—Without this, the press which prefers good manners would find it very difficult to maintain itself, for all the frail passions would rush towards it, and solicit for entrance so warmly, that the most prudent and well disposed Editor might, sometimes, be compelled to yield.

That there are some persons who think a libellous or abusive paragraph very refreshing, cannot be disputed. To admit it, is only to admit that there are vitiated palates. *De gustibus non est disputandum.* They are incurable. The Tartar would rather regale upon horse-flesh, than upon the most delicate viands. And why should we blame him? It is what he has been accustomed to. If it be said that the calumniating press injures men of eminence, and defiles the understanding, I answer that there are many useful things in the community which are patronized and paid for, that would produce the same effect, if we permitted ourselves to come in contact with them. But who thinks of associating with a night-man or a scavenger? Should they throw dirt at you, all you have to do is to get out of their way. There is nothing to be gained by an altercation with them; and they calculate on impunity, from their utter insignificance in the intellectual world, and in affairs of importance.

When once there is a press of this kind established, individuals who wish to discharge themselves of rancorous feelings currently resort to it, and, concealed by the editorial veil, deposit their splenetic effusions with prodigious satisfaction, affect gentility, express wonder at so much coarseness, and do not hesitate to condemn the printer, who, if he be vain, is often seen in great exultation at the noise he supposes he makes.—I see no harm in all this, since it evacuates a portion of splenetic humor, with very little injury to any body, which might otherwise display itself in a more pernicious manner. As it regards such publishers, they are in some degree in the situation of the apothecary in Romeo and Juliet—their poverty, and not their will, consents.—They pursue a vocation to which their mental faculties are not adequate, and they thereby bargain with their fellow-citizens for the contempt which they so well deserve and experience.—The nature of their recompense generally corresponds with that of their labors.

MERCURIUS.

From the Chillicothe Supporter.

CELEBRATION AT THE SUMMIT.

The Editor having returned just as this paper was about to be put to press, our notice of the proceedings at the Summit, must necessarily be very brief. The ground selected for the ceremony, was a beautiful plain, on a tract of land belonging to Mr. W. Taylor, part of which is under a high state of cultivation, and part in its natural state, but free from under-brush. Governors CLINTON and MORROW and suite, accompanied by General VAN RANSELLAER, Messrs. RATHBONE and LORD, and a number of other strangers of distinction, and attended by the Canal Commissioners and Commissioners of the Canal Fund, arrived on the ground at 12 o'clock, and were received with a national salute of 24 guns from three pieces of artillery belonging to some of the volunteer companies.—After a prayer by the Rev. Mr. Jenks, an oration by Mr. Ewing, and a short address, from Gov. Clinton, the company proceeded to the spot prepared for commencing the excavation, where this interesting ceremony was performed by Governors Clinton and Morrow, under a salute of artillery and musketry, amid the cheers of the surrounding multitude. The procession was then again formed, and the company returned in the same order to the grove, and sat down to an elegant Dinner prepared by Mr. G. Steinman, of Lancaster.

We are not able to form an accurate estimate of the persons present; but we supposed it could not be much under 10,000. The volunteer companies, consisting of three of artillery, three of cavalry, two of riflemen, and two of light infantry, made a handsome display. The day was very fine; the ceremonies highly interesting; the assembled multitude, remarkable for good order and decorum; and neither accident nor disturbance occurred to mar the festivities of the occasion.

We understand that, previously to his return to New-York, Gov. Clinton intends visiting Lancaster, Columbus, Dayton, Cincinnati, Chillicothe, and Zanesville, in the order in which these places are named. He arrived in Lancaster on Tuesday afternoon; and was expected in Columbus on the following day.

A provision of the new tariff, requiring an additional duty of three per cent. on all woollen manufactures, excepting blankets, goes into operation this day. Several vessels which left England in May with the hope of reaching this port in time to avoid this duty have not arrived. *N. Y. paper, July 1.*

The Board of Canal Commissioners of Pennsylvania was organized on the 4th instant, by the appointment of *John Sergeant, Esq.* to be President, and *Joseph M'Ilvaine, Esq.* Secretary. The Board, we understand, has had several sessions, and has made arrangements for active operations at the earliest possible time. There is to be a meeting in August at some point near to the dividing ridge, probably at Clearfield. *Aurora.*

Rye of the new crop was ground into meal in Chester county on the 23d of June, much earlier than was ever known before in that neighborhood.

The late Paris papers announce on the authority of letters from London, that Lady Byron is married to Mr. Cunningham, an evangelical preacher.

Asher Miner, Esq. formerly proprietor of the Pennsylvania Correspondent, has entered into partnership with his brother, in the establishment of the Village Record.

New-York, July 5.—The steam boat Commerce returned from Albany yesterday, with her safety boat, Lady Clinton, in tow, having performed her passages both ways in about twenty-one hours each. The experiment, we understand, fully meets public expectation, and we have no doubt will prove not only successful, but lucrative to the proprietors. On her upward passage she had about 300 passengers, and on her return 100. *Gazette.*

A gentleman of Virginia has chartered a vessel to convey *eighty-eight* of his slaves to Hayti.

A Tall Gentleman.—A writer in the Philadelphia U. S. Gazette, says that Mr. Magee, 8 feet 9 inches high, from the county of Tyrone, Ireland, has arrived in the ship Conestoga, at Philadelphia.

The Secretary of the Navy has despatched an efficient force to scour the coast of North-Carolina, in search of the piratical vessel, supposed to have been committing depredations on our commerce.

The prisoners in the Penitentiary have recently shown symptoms of insubordination, and yesterday they rose up in open rebellion. Twenty men who acted as ringleaders, were clapped in the cells, and order is now restored. *Philad. Gazette.*

It appears that the cost of the Court of Inquiry into the conduct of Commodore *Porter*, in relation to the Foxardo affair, has been shamefully exaggerated—so far from its having "cost the government $20,000," the *National Journal* states, that the "Foxardo affair did not probably cost the nation *one* thousand dollars—and that part of the inquiry, which, we understand, was requested by, and granted to, Com. *Porter*, cost, perhaps, about twice that sum. Those who mean fairly, ought to be more cautious in relating what 'is said' upon no authority."

Letters from Dublin of the 21st May, state that such was the excitement throughout Ireland in consequence of the result of the Catholic question in the House of Lords, that the different mail coaches were despatched with double guards, from the strong apprehension of disturbances. *Poulson.*

John Bridge, John T. Bridge, and Andrew Laxwyn, three white men condemned for murdering several Indians, have been executed in Illinois.

A brother of Count Pulasky is said to be living in Maine, aged more than 70. He is called Major Polereszy—is poor—applied for a pension and was refused, &c. Can this be so?

Mr. Wm. West, of Kentucky, a portrait painter, at Paris, is gaining great renown. He has a likeness of Lord Byron, for which he has refused £500, and expects 1000 guineas. He goes to London with flattering prospects of success. Is he any way akin to Benjamin West, our pride, and the pride of his country? It would be strange indeed, if America should give to England two great painters of the same name; but there is an ocean of distance yet between the great historical painter, and this promising young man. May success attend him—Is Leslie still in London? Does he advance as his friends hoped?—The last we heard from him, fame spoke goldenly of his merits.

A young lady and a young man have recently been killed on the New-York canal, being crushed as the boats were passing bridges. *Village Record.*

Dr. John S. Givin and William Bell, two very respectable young men, were killed by the bursting of a cannon, at Carlisle on the 4th instant.

Toleration in Colombia.—We are happy to learn that the Republic of Colombia has followed the example of Buenos Ayres in granting perfect religious toleration to Protestants. The following is the 11th article in the treaty just ratified between the United States and this Republic.

"It is likewise agreed that the most perfect and entire security of conscience shall be enjoyed by the citizens of both the contracting parties in the countries subject to the jurisdiction of the one and the other, without their being liable to be disturbed or molested on account of their religious belief, so long as they respect the laws and established usages of the country. Moreover, the bodies of the citizens of the contracting parties who may die in the territories of the other, shall be buried in the usual burying grounds, or in others decent and suitable, and shall be protected from violation or disturbance."

Married,

At Somerset, Pa. on the 3d inst. by the Rev. Mr. Sansom, Mr. *John Elder*, of that place, to Miss *Hannah Weigley*, lately of the same place.

Died,

Near Smyrna, on the 13th ult. JOSEPH BARKER Esq. of Delaware, formerly of Pittsburgh. He served with reputation as an officer of Artillery during the war of the Revolution.

☞ Those who are desirous of offering a public expression of their estimation of the character of Gov. Clinton, as the distinguished friend of Domestic Industry and Internal Improvement, during his expected visit to Pittsburgh, are requested to meet this evening, at S. Denniston's, at 7 o'clock.

Friday morning, July 15.

Apprentices' Library.

An Election will be held on Saturday evening, the 23d instant, at 8 o'clock, at Mr. Crossan's Hotel, for seven Directors of the Pittsburgh Apprentices' Library Company. July 15, 1825.

JOHN M. SNOWDEN,

HAS OPENED HIS

ALDERMAN'S OFFICE

In Liberty, at the head of Wood street.

June 15.—3t.

NOTICE.

I WILL receive WRITTEN PROPOSALS, until the first of August next, to furnish

One Hundred Cords of Hickory Wood,

At the Arsenal, near this city; to be delivered as it may be required.

H. Johnson, *A. Q. M.*

Pittsburgh, July 15, 1825.—3t.

50 DOLLARS REWARD.

ESCAPED from the Jail of Allegany county, Maryland, about 6 o'clock this morning, the 6th of July,

GEORGE H. DRAKE,

A citizen of said county, who was committed to jail in May last, for the murder of *Bennet M. Athey*. DRAKE is in height about five feet eleven inches, or six feet, of slender figure, his face sharp, and at all times pale, but rendered still more so by his recent confinement. His age cannot be correctly stated, but supposed to be from twenty-seven to thirty. The circumstances under which the alleged murder upon Athey was committed, are such as to call loudly upon every citizen for the utmost exertions in order to the re-apprehension of him. Whoever will apprehend and deliver him to me in Cumberland, or secure him in some convenient jail, so that I get him, shall receive of me a reward of thirty dollars, if apprehended within ten miles, or if at any greater distance, or out of the state, the above reward of fifty dollars.

Wm. M'Mahon,

Sheriff of Allegany county, Md.

July 6, 1825—[15—3t.]

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,

Seventeenth Class.

THE Numbers drawn from the wheel to determine the prizes in this Lottery were:—

9, 42, 16, 46, 60, 2, 27, 28.

July 15.

Union Canal Lottery of Pa.

Eighteenth Class—New Series,

To be drawn on the 7th of September, 1825, and finished in a few moments.

66 *Numbers*—9 *Ballots to be Drawn.*

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$25,000	is	$25,000
1	12,500		12,500
1	5,660		5,660
1	5,000		5,000
10	1,000		10,000
20	500		10,000
50	200		10,000
57	100		5,700
114	50		5,700
285	20		5,700
1596	10		15,960
14364	5		71,820
16,500 Prizes.			$182,040
29,460 Blanks.			

TICKETS $5 00,

Halves $2 50 | Quarters $1 25

FOR SALE AT THE

BOOKSTORE

OF

Eichbaum & Johnston,

Market Street, between Second and Third Sts.

July 15, 1825—td.

The Greensburgh Brewery

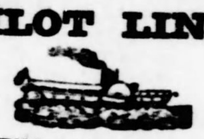
FOR RENT.

I WISH to lease, for a term of years, the extensive Brick *BREWERY*, in Greensburgh, Westmoreland county, Pa. Being the only Brewery in a large district of country, and having been hitherto skilfully conducted, it has a valuable and well established custom. For further information, application may be made to Mr. George Shiras, Pittsburgh, or to

Eli Coulter.

Greensburgh, July 14, 1825—3t.

PILOT LINE.



THE ERIE CANAL

Transportation Company,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public, that they will transport Goods from Albany to Buffalo, at the rate of *One Dollar* per hundred weight; and from New-York at *One Dollar Twelve and a half Cents*, until the 15th of September next.

ROBERT HUNTER, *Agent, New York.*

OLIVER PHELPS, *Albany.*

JOY & WEBSTER, *Buffalo.*

Buffalo, June 27, 1825. [July 15,—3t.]

THE COMMISSIONERS

FOR the erection of the STATE PENITENTIARY, will receive SEALED PROPOSALS, until the 1st of August next, for doing the

Plastering, Painting, and Coppersmith Work,

And for furnishing

NAILS & GLASS;

Part of which will be required this season, and the remainder next year, as the superintendent may direct.

Persons proposing for the Plastering are requested to state their terms, should the Commissioners determine upon providing all the materials, or lime and sand only.

Magnus M. Murray,

July 15, 1825.—3t. *Clerk.*

BALANCE.

To Shipmen, Drovers, and others.

THE *HAY SCALES* are put in such complete order that the weight of any number of Oxen, Hogs, or Merchandise is so accurately ascertained that both buyer and seller may rely on its weight, to the smallest fraction. The charge for weiging a ton is 25 cents; between one ton and a half ton, 18¾ cents; less than half a ton, 12½ cents.

Wm. Eichbaum, Sr.

Pittsburgh, July 15.—oc. *W. M.*

50 DOLLARS REWARD.

ABSCONDED from the subscriber, (without the least provocation) on Saturday night, the 21st June, Negro CHARLES, who calls himself CHARLES MINOR. He is between 37 and 38 years of age; about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high; of rather light complexion for a Negro; no scars recollected, though on first view, an appearance of one on his upper lip, but on examination will be found to be natural; his eye-brows project more than usual. He is well acquainted with farming, is tolerably handy in making and repairing farming utensils, and understands the management of horses. He has a soft and pleasant voice, and a considerable lisp. Among the clothing recollected taken with him, are one superfine blue cloth coat, much worn, one twilled jacket made of cotton and yarn, olive color, one pair of blue mixed cassimere pantaloons, one brown and one white shirt, one furred hat, much worn, one pair Jefferson shoes, recently half soled, and one pair of store shoes; all of which he may change; also his name, and may procure a pass, (if not free papers) from his brother, Jerry Minor, who is free. Jerry writes a good hand, and lives near Waterford, Loudoun county, Va.; where Charles was seen on Monday morning, the 23d June. Charles no doubt will make for Pennsylvania, (where his brother is well acquainted.)

If secured in any jail in Virginia, so that I get him again, I will give $20, if in Maryland, $30; if in Pennsylvania, $50; and if delivered to SAMUEL LINDSAY, in Alexandria, all reasonable expenses will be paid.

Thomas Lindsay,

June 1.—[Jy15*] *Near Fairfax Court-House.*

PRINTERS' BRASS RULES,

OF various descriptions, just received from the manufactory of A. RAMAGE, Philadelphia, and for sale at the office of the Pittsburgh Gazette. July 1, 1825.

Notice to Creditors.

TAKE NOTICE, that the subscriber having applied to the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county for the benefit of the Acts of General Assembly, made for the relief of insolvent debtors: the said Court have appointed the *third Monday in August next*, at the court-house, in the City of Pittsburgh, for the hearing of me and my creditors; at which time and place you may attend and shew cause, if any you have, why I should not be discharged

David Matthews.

Hatter, St. Clair township.

July 15, 1825—3t*

Notice to our Creditors.

TAKE NOTICE, that we have applied by petition to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, for the benefit of the laws of the Commonwealth of Pa. made for the relief of insolvent debtors; and that the said Court have appointed the *fifteenth* day of *August next*, for the bearing us and our creditors at the court-house, in the City of Pittsburgh—at which time and place you may attend if you please, and shew cause, if any you have, why we should not be discharged.

John Cool,

Coal Digger, St. Clair township.

Peter Cool,

Coal Digger, St. Clair township.

Thomas Gillilan,

Laborer, Pittsburgh.

Robert Wallace,

Farmer, Pine township.

Allegheny county, July 15, 1825.—gw.

To my Creditors

TAKE NOTICE—That I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, for the benefit of the several laws of this state for the relief of insolvent debtors; and that said Court have appointed *Monday, the fifteenth day of August next*, at the court-house, in the City of Pittsburgh, for the hearing of me and my Creditors—at which time and place you may attend, if you think proper, and shew cause, if any you have, why I should not be discharged.

John P. Skelton,

Late Druggist of the City of Pittsburgh.

July 15, 1825*

To my Creditors.

TAKE NOTICE—That I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, for the benefit of the several laws of this state for the relief of Insolvent Debtors; and that said Court have appointed Monday the 15th day of August next, at the court house, in the City of Pittsburgh, for the hearing of me and my Creditors—at which time and place you may attend, if you think proper, and shew cause, if any you have, why I should not be discharged.

Robert Boyd, *Boatman,*

July 15, 1825. Ohio Township.

Lead, Buffalo Robes, &c.

8 tons PIG LEAD,

19 bales *BUFFALO ROBES*,

150 barrels old Monongahela

WHISKEY,

3000 lbs. Spanish Sole Leathers

Cap, Printing, & Wrapping Paper,

And Bonnet Boards,

A constant supply, from the manufactory of Sharpless & Co. for sale by

Ekin & Ledlie,

Corner of Market and Water Sts.

Pittsburgh, July 8, 1825.—tf.

Domestic Cotton Manufactures,

BY WHOLESALE.

JOHN M'ILROY

HAS REMOVED from the Diamond into Market street, between First and Second streets, and has on hand a large assortment of his own Manufactures, such as 3-4 PLAIDS, 4-4 CHECKS; 3-4 ditto; Wilmington and Fancy STRIPES; Orange and Blue CHAMBRAYS; which he will sell lower than they can be bought in either Philadelphia or Baltimore; and all his colours he will warrant to be the best Indigo Blue Dyes; which he will sell low for cash or acceptances in this city. Also,

2000lbs. Cotton Yarn,

From 5 to 10, on reasonable terms. Flour or Whiskey will be taken in exchange, at cash prices. May 20—tf.

FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER WISHES TO SELL HIS

Livery Establishment,

IN Fourth-street, consisting of SIXTEEN HORSES, FOUR GIGS, TWO BAROUCHES, ONE HACKNEY COACH, and SIX SLEIGHS, all in good order, which he will sell low for Cash, or approved Notes at ninety days. They will be sold to suit purchasers.

Those wishing to purchase will call and see the property.

Wm. Graham, Jr.

Pittsburgh, June 24, 1825

Six Cents Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on the 5th inst. an indented apprentice, named SUSANNAH SHELL, aged 16 years; has a dark complexion; is cross-eyed; and wore a black bombazet dress. She is supposed to be yet in Pittsburgh. The above reward, but no charges, will be paid for her delivery to the subscriber.—The law will be enforced against any person who may harbor said apprentice.

William Crawford.

Pittsburgh, June 8, 1825—3t.

ALLEGHENY BRIDGE.

THE President and Managers of the company for erecting a Bridge over the Allegheny river, opposite Pittsburgh, have this day declared a DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT for the last six months, payable to Stockholders or their legal representatives on or after the 14th instant.

Alex. Johnston, Jr.

Pittsburgh, July 4, 1825.—3t. *Treasurer.*

Poetry.

The allusions to the season of youth, contained in the following lines, from the National Journal, must remind every one of his early and most happy period of life. *N. Y. Statesman.*

TO GLORVONIA.

"——In boyhood's mirthful day,
I pledg'd my love to thee."—CANNING.

Away to the wild wood,
Glorvonia, with me;
The scenes of our childhood
Will be lovely with thee—
Every path I remember,
Though life's morning be past
And Time, like December,
His cold snows has cast.

Each alley we stray'd through,
Of wild woven flowers,
That sweetness, and shade too,
Flung o'er the green bowers;
Unchang'd is each scene
As on the day when we left it;
Of its beautiful green
Even Time has not reft it.

But oh! while we gaze on
Those alleys and bowers,
How memory stays on
The long vanish'd hours?
When the world with her treasures
Sweet Hope was adorning;
And Joy, in light measures,
Danc'd gay in life's morning.

Yet, come to the wild wood,
Glorvonia, with me;
The scenes of our childhood
Are brighter with thee.
Though the feelings we knew then
Are vanish'd and flown,
And have left but the ruin
To tell they are gone!

Yet our love is unalter'd,
Though years have roll'd on;
Mine never has falter'd,
And thine is my own;
Then come to the wild wood,
Glorvonia, with me,
For the scenes of our childhood
Are dearer with thee. GLORVON.

Miscellany.

From the Trenton Emporium.

The Beggar and Banker. "Stand out of my way," said a rough, surly voice under my window one day, as I sat musing over the bustling scenes below me, at my lodgings in Chesnut-street.

"Your honor will please to recollect," replied a sharp and somewhat indignant voice—"Your honor will please to recollect that I am a beggar, and have as much right to the road as yourself."

"And I'm a banker," was retorted still more gruffly and angrily.

Amused at this strange dialogue, I leaned over the case, and beheld a couple of citizens, in the position which a pugilist would probably denominate squared, their countenances somewhat menacing, and their persons presenting a contrast at once ludicrous and instructive. The one was a purse proud lordly mannered man—apparalled in silk, and protecting a carcass of nearly the circumference of a hogshead; and the other a ragged and dirty, but equally impudent and self important personage; and from the comparison of their countenances, it would have puzzled the most profound M. D. to determine which of their rotundities was best stored habitually with good victuals and drink.

Upon a close observation, however, of the countenance of the Banker, I discovered almost as soon as my eye fell upon it a line bespeaking something of humor and awakened curiosity, as he stood fixed and eyeing his antagonist; and this became more clear and conspicuous when he lowered his tone and asked—"How will you make that 'right' appear."

"How," said the beggar, "why listen a moment and I'll learn you—In the first place, do you take notice that God has given me a soul and body just as good for all the purposes of thinking, eating, drinking, and taking my pleasure, as he has you—and then you may remember Dives and Lazarus just as we pass. Then again it is a free country, and here too, we are on an equality—for you must know here even a beggar's dog may look a gentleman in the face with as much indifference as he would a brother. I and you have the same common master, are equally free; live equally easy, and are both travelling the same journey, bound to the same place, and both have to die and be buried in the end."

"But," interrupted the Banker, "do you pretend there is no difference between a beggar and a banker?"

"Not in the least," rejoined the other, with the utmost readiness; "not in the least as to *essentials*. You swagger and drink wine, in company of your own choosing—I swagger and drink beer, which I like better than your wine, in company which I like better than your company.—You make thousands a day perhaps—I make a shilling perhaps—if you are contented, I am—we're equally happy at night. You dress in new clothes; I am just as comfortable in old ones; and have no trouble in keeping them from soiling; if I have less property than you I have less to care about; if fewer friends, I have less friendship to lose; and if I do not make as great a figure in the world, I make as great a shadow on the pavement; I am as great as you. Besides, my word for it, I have fewer enemies; meet with fewer losses; carry as light a heart, and sing as many songs as the best of you.

"And then," said the banker, who had all along tried to slip a word in edgeways, "is the contempt of the world nothing?"

"The envy of the world is as bad as its contempt; you have perhaps the one, and I share of the other. We are matched there too. And besides the world deals in this matter equally unjust with us both. You and I live by our wits, instead of living by our industry; and the only difference between us in this particular worth naming, is, that it costs society more to maintain you than it does me—I am content with a little, you want a great deal. Neither of us raise grain or potatoes, or weave cloth, or manufacture any thing useful, we therefore add nothing to the common stock; we are only consumers; and if the world judged with strict impartiality, therefore, it seems to me I would be pronounced the cleverest fellow."

Some passers by here interrupted the conversation. The disputants separated, apparently good friends; and I drew in my head ejaculating somewhat in the manner of Alexander in the play—is there then no more difference between a Beggar and a Banker!

But several years have since passed away and now both these individuals have paid their last debt of nature. They died as they lived, one a Banker the other a Beggar. I examined both their graves, when I next visited the city. They were a similar length and breadth; the grass grew equally green over each; and the sun looked down as pleasantly on the one as on the other. No honors, pleasures, or delights, clustered round the grave of the rich man. No finger of scorn was pointed to that of the poor man. They were both equally deserted, lonely and forgotten! I thought too of the destinies to which they had passed; of that state in which temporal distinctions exist not; temporal honors are regarded not; where pride and all the circumstances which surround this life never find admittance. Then the distinctions of time appeared indeed as an atom in the sunbeam, compared with those which are made in that changeless state to which they both had passed.

Wanted,

AT SHADE FURNACE, Somerset County, Three or Four good

STOVE MOULDERS,

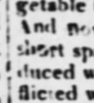
To whom constant employment and liberal wages will be given.

Wm L. Earl.

June 24, 1825—4t*

FOR SALE,

Four hundred Acres of **LAND,**

SIX miles from the town of Butler, in Centre township, Butler county, on which there are  a cabin House and Barn, and about fifty acres cleared. The land is of the best quality, and will be sold cheap. For terms apply to Dr. F. Bausman, near Pittsburgh, or to the subscriber, adjoining the premises.

Henry Miller.

July 1—tf

VEGETABLE CERATE

STILL more proof of the wonderful effects of the Preservative Vegetable HAIR CERATE, which will appear by the subsequent certificates, published at the particular request of the patients, for the benefit of the public:

RECOMMENDATIONS.

Copy of a letter from Dr. Wm. Chambers of N. York.

New-York, Eldridge-st. Oct 12, 1825.

SIR—Your Vegetable Cerate having prevented my hair from coming out, I recommended it to Dr Divine, who was nearly bald—he had not used it more than four weeks, when a vigorous vegetation of young hair made its appearance. From a motive of curiosity I have paid much attention to its action for 15 months, and from accurate observations I can safely say, I have known as many as 50 persons, whose hair has been reproduced in this City. I am induced to believe, from the above observations, that it is the only thing yet ever discovered that reproduces the Hair. With respect, WM. CHAMBERS.

Copy of a letter from George Hubbard, Esq of Berlin, Berlin county Conn to the Proprietor of the Vegetable Cerate or Hair Restorative.

SIR—For the satisfaction of those who have lost their hair and become bald, I will state that I was completely bald for nearly five years; on hearing of the many cures effected by your Vegetable Cerate, I was induced to give it a trial. And now after using three boxes—and in the short space of six weeks, I find my hair is reproduced with all its original vigor. I was also afflicted with an almost constant headache—since using the Cerate it has entirely left me.

Your ob't servant

GEORGE HUBBARD.

HAIR RESTORATIVE,

AND

Preservative Vegetable Cerate.

Simple in its Nature, and Wonderful in its Operation.

THE important discovery of a vegetable substance, capable of restoring and preserving the hair, was accidentally made by an individual who has neither the capacity nor the disposition to practice deception or fraud. The fullest reliance may be placed in the efficacy and power of the Vegetable Cerate, not only in restoring and preventing the falling off the hair, but in producing the greatest lustre and liveliness of it imaginable; and the public may rest assured, that its effects will be clearly manifested in the course of a short time by the renewed and vigorous growth of the hair, and by effectually preventing its coming out or falling off. The Vegetable Cerate tends to resuscitate and excite the capillary vessels, which constitute those organs that secrete the matter forming the hair: these, like many other organs of the animal body, which have been in a state of dormancy and disease may be restored to their healthy action, and perform all those functions assigned them by nature

Elderly people, with bald heads, must rest assured, that by applying a few boxes of the above Cerate, their hair will be restored with all its youthful beauty and life.

This wonderful discovery has given general satisfaction through the United States. Independent of its great value, it always keeps the hair smooth, and gives it a beautiful glossy appearance

To prevent imposition, the sale of the Vegetable Cerate will be confined to Dr. JAMES R. HART, for the City of New-York only, corner of Broadway and Chamber street, three doors from Washington Hall, where it will be sold at $1 75.

A liberal deduction will be made to country dealers.

☞It will also be kept constantly for sale by appointment, in Pittsburgh only, by

Pettigrew, Horner, & Clayland,
Agents for the Proprietor.

Pittsburgh, July 1.—tf.

Rob. KERR & Co.

HAVE ON HAND

Dry Goods,

GROCERIES, GLASSWARE,

Queensware, Stationary,

And a few dozen of Thomps n's

BEST QUALITY SICKLES,

Which they offer at very reduced prices, for

CASH OR BARTER.

Pittsburgh, June 3, 1825

W. C. CONINE,

TENDERS to his friends, patrons, and the public generally, his sincere acknowledgments for the munificent patronage extended to him in the 4th Class of the Maryland State Lottery, and does himself the pleasure now of presenting the 5th Class of said Lotteries, wherein he calculates, with liberal support to have the satisfaction of distributing among adventurers as he did in the last class a number of valuable prizes.

The scheme it is expected will elicit general approbation, from the brilliancy of its capitals, the great number of valuable prizes contained in it, and the comparatively low rate of tickets, added to the very superior mode of drawing, combining expedition, connected with an object though last by far, not of the least importance, which is the simplicity of the principle of drawing, being such, as that it is presumed, there is none who can read this, but will fully comprehend it, by the explanation given in the scheme below. This advantage (by the observations of many) it seems is not apparent to the generality of people in some of the recent devised Lotteries, however otherwise correct they may be in their principles of drawing. In short it is believed, and will no doubt be conceded on all sides, that the present state Lottery of Maryland, is possessed of all the great essentials of a Lottery, viz: a large proportion of prizes in the Scheme, according to the number and price of tickets, with simplicity in plan, and despatch in drawing, from which it is presumed, that its extensive patronage will be in a proportionate degree.

The certain and punctual payment of prizes is as in preceding Maryland State Lotteries, guaranteed by the State.

By authority of the State of Maryland,

Grand State Lottery, No 5.

ON THE

IMPROVED MODE OF DRAWING,

Secured by letters patent under the seal of the U S.

The commissioners of Lotteries in conformity with the Act of Assembly present to the public, the 5th scheme of the

Maryland State Lottery,

The drawing of which will take place in the city of Baltimore, and will be completed in one day on WEDNESDAY the 27th of July 1825

HIGHEST PRIZE 40,000 DOLLS.

1 prize of	$40,000	is	$40,000
1 prize of	10,000	is	10,000
1 prize of	5,000	is	5,000
10 prizes of	1000	is	10,000
30 prizes of	100	is	3,000
50 prizes of	50	is	2,500
200 prizes of	20	is	4,000
250 prizes of	10	is	2,500
500 prizes of	6	is	3,000
20,000 prizes of	4	is	80,000
21,043 prizes,			160,000
40,000 tickets.			

MORE PRIZES THAN BLANKS.

Every prize payable in cash, sixty days after the drawing, subject to a deduction of 15 per cent.

MODE OF DRAWING.—The numbers will be put into one wheel as usual; and in the other wheel will be put, the prizes above the denomination of 4 dollars, and the drawing to progress in the usual manner. The twenty thousand dollar prizes of $4, will be awarded to the odd or even numbers of the Lottery, [as the case may be] dependent on the drawing of the Capital prize of Forty Thousand Dollars; that is to say, if the Forty Thousand Dollar Prize should come out to an Odd Number, then every odd Number in the Scheme will be entitled to a four dollar prize. If the forty thousand dollar prize should come out to an even number, then all the even numbers in the Scheme, will each be entitled to a prize of 4 dollars.

The Odd numbers are those ending with 1, 3, 5, 7 or 9.

The Even numbers are those ending with 2, 4, 6, 8 or 0.

This mode of drawing not only enables the Commissioners to complete the whole Lottery in ONE DRAWING, but has the great advantage of distributing the small prizes regularly to every alternate number in the scheme, so that the holder of two tickets or two shares of tickets, (one odd and one even number,) will be certain of obtaining at least one prize, and in the same ratio for any greater quantity.

A ticket drawing a superior prize in this scheme, is not restricted from drawing an inferior one also: many tickets therefore, will necessarily obtain two prizes each.

Whole Tickets	$5 00	Quarters	$1 25
Halves	2 50	Eighths	62

To be had, odd and even, in the greatest variety of numbers, at

CONINE'S OFFICES,

No. 32 and 217 Market-Street Baltimore.

Where many valuable prizes have been obtained in the last State Lotteries, and it is confidently expected that a due proportion in the present one will be sold.

All whole tickets in the above lottery, sold at Conine's Office are signed, and shares countersigned by the commissioners, appointed by the Governor and Council, thereby making the State of Maryland responsible for all such prizes as they shall draw.

TAKE NOTICE All who order tickets in the above Lottery from W. C Conine's Office Baltimore, will at the completion of the drawing be forwarded a published account of it in full by which they can equally as well ascertain the fate of their tickets as if they applied at the Lottery Office.

☞Persons who may wish tickets in the Baltimore or Philadelphia Lotteries, can at all times (whether the schemes are advertised or not) procure tickets and shares at the regular prices by addressing W. C. Conine, No. 32 or 217 Market Street Baltimore, for tickets in the Baltimore Lotteries, or No. 3 South Third-Street Philadelphia, for tickets in the Philadelphia Lotteries.

☞The fate of tickets given directly after the completion of the drawing

Orders from any part of the U. States, enclosing cash, or prize tickets in any responsible lottery, will meet the same prompt attention, as if on personal application Address

W. C. Conine,
Baltimore.

June 10—tds

Walter Fortune & Sons,

SADDLE-TREE MANUFACTURERS,

RETURN thanks to their friends and the public in general, for the liberal encouragemen they have had in their business, and hope, from their industry and strict attention, to be able to give general satisfaction to those who may favor them with their orders. They have always on hand a large assortment of

SADDLE-TREES,

and will warrant them as good as can be manufactured in the United States, which they will sell low for cash or approved acceptances. They also carry on the BLACK and WHITE SMITH BUSINESS.

May 13—6mo.

ADAMS & HUTCHESON

HAVE just received on Consignment at their WAREHOUSE in FRONT, near Market-Street, a quantity of

American Patent

WOOD SCREWS

Assorted, from 5-8 to 1¼ inch, from the Manufactory of Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co., of Phillipsburg Pa. which they offer for sale at the Philadelphia prices.

—ALSO IN STORE—

Juniata Bar Iron
Ditto Nails & Brads
Geneva Window Glass
Trotter's Rifle Powder
Kentucky man. Tobacco
Feathers, &c.

Pittsburgh, Dec 24, 1824.—1y

COPPER AND TIN WARE MANUFACTORY.

THE UNDERSIGNED having entered into Partnership, under the firm of

Howard & Rodgers,

Respectfully beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that they have commenced the above business, on the N. W. corner of Wood and Second streets, where they intend to manufacture and keep constantly on hand

Stills, Wash-Kettles, Tea-Kettles.
TIN WARE, &c. &c.

Which they offer. Wholesale and Retail, on the most accommodating terms. *Anderson's Patent STILLS, Fullers' and Hatters' KETTLES, SALT TUBE, &c &c.* made to order, at the shortest notice. From their long experience in the business, they feel themselves warranted in saying that their work will be of the first quality Merchants, Distillers, and others wishing to purchase, will please to call and judge for themselves. Orders thankfully received, and promptly attended to.

Wm. J. Howard,
Robert Rodgers.

April 22, 1825—tf.

LOWRIE & CURTIS,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

HAVE REMOVED to the large Brick Warehouse, corner of Third and Wood Streets, opposite H. Holdship's Bookstore, where they have on hand, and offer for sale, on the most accommodating terms,

Y H and Imperial Teas,
Best Green Coffee,
Liquor and Wines,
Old Whiskey, Tobacco, Dye Stuffs,
Nails, Iron, Window-Glass,

And a general assortment of all articles in their line of business. Orders will be thankfully received and promptly attended to.

Alderman Lowrie's Office.

Is in the West corner of the Diamond.

Dec 31, 1824—tf

SAMUEL WOOD

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues the *PLASTERING, PAPERING,* and *WHITEWASHING,* and has reduced his prices to the following low rates, for Cash only, viz —

3 coat Plastering on lath, including materials,		16 cts. per yd.
2 do.	do.	14
1 do.	do.	12
3 do.	on brick wall,	8
2 do.	do.	6
1 do.	do.	4

Prices when the materials are found by the employer

3 coats on lath,		8 cts. per yd
2 do.	do.	6
1 do.	do.	5
3 do.	on brick wall,	6
Hanging paper,		12½ per roll
do.	border,	25
Whitewashing,		37½ per room.

Roughcasting done in the neatest manner, and warranted to be durable in the dampest cellars. Casting in plaster done at the shortest notice.

June 20—tf.

DYING AND SCOURING.

J. BYRNE

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public that he continues the business of DYING and SCOURING, at his house, north side of Third, between Market and Wood Streets, where he has built a new dye-house, with proper apparatus. Those gentlemen who have offered piece goods to be dyed, (which he could not undertake on account of the smallness of his kettles,) are informed that he has now in operation kettles of such capacity as will answer all commands he may be favored with. Goods of every description dyed any color, with neatness and despatch; and he will work as cheap as any person can who will do the goods justice.—Ladies and Gentlemen wanting Garments scoured, are informed, (and hundreds will testify it,) that he "gars auld claes leuk a'maist as weel's the new."

☞Volunteers' *Uniforms* and *Facings* cleaned. Turkey and Venetian *Carpets*, when faded and dirty, rendered as brilliant and beautiful as when new.

December 10, 1824—eoly

Public Notice is Hereby Given,

THAT the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson and J. H. Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers trading under the firm of *R. Patterson & Lambdin*, have been assigned to the subscribers this day, for the benefit of creditors.

HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. SHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1823—tf,

NOTICE.

PERSONS indebted to the estate of *HENRY H. STEELE*, late of the city of Pittsburgh, dec'd. will make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate, will present them for payment, at Mr. Robert Stewart's Inn, to

William Steele,
Surviving administrator.

Pittsburgh, July 1, 1825—3t

The American Fire Insurance Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA,

DAILY make Insurance on property of every description, from loss or damage by Fire, on terms as reasonable and liberal as any similar Institution in the United States.

Buildings and merchandise of every class, furniture, books, mechanics' tools, materials, machinery, stock and implements, wearing apparel, property and effects of all kinds, effectually protected from loss by fire, or the consequences thereof, either in town or country.

Confining its business exclusively to Insurance against fire, (being prohibited by its charter from engaging in marine risques,) this company offers the best security for all its engagements.

Application at the office, No. 101, Chesnut street, Philadelphia, either personal or by letter, promptly decided on

Job Bacon, Sec'y.

Persons in Pittsburgh and the surrounding country, wishing to have their property insured, may have it done by the above company, on application to

Geo. Cochran, of Rich'd.
Pittsburgh, March 4—tf. *AGENT.*

AN APPRENTICE

TO THE

Ornamental and Sign Painting Business,

IS WANTED by the Subscriber. A boy from the country, of about 14 years of age, would be preferred.

E. G. Nelson.

Pittsburgh, June 10—tf.

Pittsburgh and Philadelphia Line

OF

MAIL COACHES.

New Arrangement.

THE attention of Travellers going East and West is hereby particularly invited The Proprietors of this Line have, at the solicitation of many of their fellow-citizens, determined to increase the running of their Coach, from Pittsburgh, via Huntingdon, Lewistown, and *Harrisburgh*, to *three times per week* in less than four days each trip,—they being met at the *latter* place by three different Lines of Stages, on the same evening,—one running by way of Reading, and one by Lancaster, to Philadelphia, and one other, via Little York, to Baltimore. Travellers will not only get on with as much facility, but they will have a choice of Routes from Harrisburgh which will at least afford variety. Every possible attention will be paid to their accommodation, and their fare and travelling expenses generally, made as low as on any other stage route in Pennsylvania. The owners cannot be accountable for baggage.

RATES OF FARE.

From Pittsburgh to Harrisburgh,	$10 00
(For any intermediate distance, 6 cts. per mile.)	
From Harrisburgh to Philadelphia,	6 50
	$16 50

This Line will call for passengers at any public or private house, at either end of the Line, and will also drive to any place within a reasonable distance, to let out gentlemen or ladies with their baggage. It will leave the hotels of Col. Ramsay, in Pittsburgh, and Mrs. Buehler, in Harrisburgh, respectively, on the mornings of Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays

Jno. Blair & Others.

Feb. 4, 1825—tf.

NOTICE.

IN consequence of the decease of *Henry H.* and *Robert Steele*, the co-partnership of STEELE & CO. is dissolved. All persons indebted to said firm, at their House in Pittsburgh, will make payment to *Hugh Macshane*, agent for the firm of Steele & Co. and those having claims against said firm, will call on him for payment. Also, all persons indebted to said firm, at their House lately existing in Louisville Kentucky, will make payment to *James Marshall* at that place, and those having claims against said House will present them to him for adjustment, without delay, and receive payment

John Snyder,
Surviving partner of the late firm of Steele & Co.

Pittsburgh, June 10, 1825.—tf.

THE PITTSBURGH Manufacturing Association

Have received on consignment, and offer for sale, 322 bundles Cane Poles, for Reed-Makers,

SHUTTLES & REEDS,
Machine Cards, Comb-Plate, and Card Cleaners.
OLIVE OIL, in Bottles.

CALF SKINS, OF A SUPERIOR QUALITY.

May 13, 1825. tf.

Six Cents Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, in Pittsburgh, on the night of the 25th ult. an apprentice to the Boot and Shoemaking business, named WILLIAM THOMPSON; about 18 or 19 years of age; has a down look; is very impudent, and much addicted to swearing and lying. He had on, and took with him, a grey coatee and pantaloons, a new fur hat, a new suit of Wilmington striped cotton clothes, a new pair of brown casinet pantaloons, two pairs of shoes, and a new pair of pumps, which have since been missing.—The above reward, but no charges, will be paid for his apprehension. All persons are forewarned from harboring said apprentice at their peril.

James Harmon.

July 1, 1825—3t.

Poetry.

The allusions to the season of youth, contained in the following lines, from the National Journal, must remind every one of his early and most happy period of life. *N. Y. Statesman.*

TO GLORVONIA.

"——*In boyhood's mirthful day,*
I pledg'd my love to thee."—CAMOENS.

Away to the wild wood,
Glorvonia, with me;
The scenes of our childhood
Will be lovely with thee—
Every path I remember,
Though life's morning be past
And Time, like December,
His cold snows has cast.

Each alley we stray'd through,
Of wild woven flowers,
That sweetness, and shade too,
Flung o'er the green bowers;
Unchang'd is each scene
As on the day when we left it;
Of its beautiful green
Even Time has not reft it.

But oh! while we gaze on
Those alleys and bowers,
How memory stays on
The long vanish'd hours?
When the world with her treasures
Sweet Hope was adorning;
And Joy, in light measures,
Danc'd gay in life's morning.

Yet, come to the wild wood,
Glorvonia, with me;
The scenes of our childhood
Are brighter with thee.
Though the feelings we knew then
Are vanish'd and flown,
And have left but the ruin
To tell they are gone!

Yet our love is unalter'd,
Though years have roll'd on;
Mine never has falter'd,
And thine is my own;
Then come to the wild wood,
Glorvonia, with me,
For the scenes of our childhood
Are dearer with thee. GLORVON.

Miscellany.

From the Trenton Emporium.

The Beggar and Banker. "Stand out of my way," said a rough, surly voice under my window one day, as I sat musing over the bustling scenes below me, at my lodgings in Chesnut-street.

"Your honor will please to recollect," replied a sharp and somewhat indignant voice—"Your honor will please to recollect that I am a beggar, and have as much right to the road as yourself."

"And I'm a banker," was retorted still more gruffly and angrily.

Amused at this strange dialogue, I leaned over the case, and beheld a couple of citizens, in the position which a pugilist would probably denominate squared, their countenances somewhat menacing, and their persons presenting a contrast at once ludicrous and instructive. The one was a purse proud lordly mannered man—apparalled in silk, and protecting a carcass of nearly the circumference of a hogshead; and the other a ragged and dirty, but equally impudent and self important personage; and from the comparison of their countenances, it would have puzzled the most profound M. D. to determine which of their rotundities was best stored habitually with good victuals and drink.

Upon a close observation, however, of the countenance of the Banker, I discovered almost as soon as my eye fell upon it a line bespeaking something of humor and awakened curiosity, as he stood fixed and eyeing his antagonist; and this became more clear and conspicuous when he lowered his tone and asked—"How will you make that 'right' appear."

"How," said the beggar, "why listen a moment and I'll learn you—In the first place, do you take notice that God has given me a soul and body just as good for all the purposes of thinking, eating, drinking, and taking my pleasure, as he has you—and then you may remember Dives and Lazarus just as we pass. Then again it is a free country, and here too, we are on an equality—for you must know here even a beggar's dog may look a gentleman in the face with as much indifference as he would a brother. I and you have the same common master, are equally free; live equally easy, and are both travelling the same journey, bound to the same place, and both have to die and be buried in the end."

"But," interrupted the Banker, "do you pretend there is no difference between a beggar and a banker?"

"Not in the least," rejoined the other, with the utmost readiness; "not in the least as to *essentials*. You swagger and drink wine, in company of your own choosing—I swagger and drink beer, which I like better than your wine, in company which I like better than your company.—You make thousands a day perhaps—I make a shilling perhaps—if you are contented, I am—we're equally happy at night. You dress in new clothes; I am just as comfortable in old ones; and have no trouble in keeping them from soiling; if I have less property than you I have less to care about; if fewer friends, I have less friendship to lose; and if I do not make as great a figure in the world, I make as great a shadow on the pavement; I am as great as you. Besides, my word for it, I have fewer enemies; meet with fewer losses; carry as light a heart, and sing as many songs as the best of you.

"And then," said the banker, who had all along tried to slip a word in edgeways, "is the contempt of the world nothing?"

"The envy of the world is as bad as its contempt; you have perhaps the one, and I share of the other. We are matched there too. And besides the world deals in this matter equally unjust with us both. You and I live by our wits, instead of living by our industry; and the only difference between us in this particular worth naming, is, that it costs society more to maintain you than it does me—I am content with a little, you want a great deal. Neither of us raise grain or potatoes, or weave cloth, or manufacture any thing useful, we therefore add nothing to the common stock; we are only consumers; and if the world judged with strict impartiality, therefore, it seems to me I would be pronounced the cleverest fellow."

Some passers by here interrupted the conversation. The disputants separated, apparently good friends; and I drew in my head ejaculating somewhat in the manner of Alexander in the play—is there then no more difference between a Beggar and a Banker!

But several years have since passed away and now both these individuals have paid their last debt of nature. They died as they lived, one a Banker the other a Beggar. I examined both their graves, when I next visited the city. They were a similar length and breadth; the grass grew equally green over each; and the sun looked down as pleasantly on the one as on the other. No honors, pleasures, or delights, clustered round the grave of the rich man. No finger of scorn was pointed to that of the poor man. They were both equally deserted, lonely and forgotten! I thought too of the destinies to which they had passed; of that state in which temporal distinctions exist not; temporal honors are regarded not; where pride and all the circumstances which surround this life never find admittance. Then the distinctions of time appeared indeed as an atom in the sunbeam, compared with those which are made in that changeless state to which they both had passed.

Wanted,

AT SHADE FURNACE, Somerset County, Three or Four good

STOVE MOULDERS,

To whom constant employment and liberal wages will be given.

Wm L. Earl.

June 24, 1825—4t*

FOR SALE,

Four hundred Acres of LAND,

SIX miles from the town of Butler, in Centre township, Butler county, on which there are a cabin House and Barn, and about fifty acres cleared. The land is of the best quality, and will be sold cheap. For terms apply to Dr. F. Bausman, near Pittsburgh, or to the subscriber, adjoining the premises.

Henry Miller.

July 1—tf

VEGETABLE CERATE

STILL more proof of the wonderful effects of the Preservative Vegetable HAIR CERATE, which will appear by the subsequent certificates, published at the particular request of the patients, for the benefit of the public:

RECOMMENDATIONS

Copy of a letter from Dr. Wm. Chambers of N. York.

New York, Eldridge-st. Oct 12, 1825.

SIR—Your Vegetable Cerate having prevented my hair from coming out, I recommended it to Dr Divine, who was nearly bald—he had not used it more than four weeks, when a vigorous vegetation of young hair made its appearance. From a motive of curiosity I have paid much attention to its action for 15 months, and from accurate observations I can safely say, I have known as many as 50 persons, whose hair has been reproduced in this City. I am induced to believe, from the above observations, that it is the only thing yet ever discovered that reproduces the Hair. With respect, WM. CHAMBERS.

Copy of a letter from George Hubbard, Esq of Berlin, Burlington county, Conn. to the Proprietor of the Vegetable Cerate or Hair Restorative.

SIR—For the satisfaction of those who have lost their hair and become bald, I will state that I was completely bald for nearly five years; on hearing of the many cures effected by your Vegetable Cerate, I was induced to give it a trial. And now after using three boxes—and in the short space of six weeks, I find my hair is reproduced with all its original vigor. I was also afflicted with an almost constant headache—since using the Cerate it has entirely left me.

Your ob't servant

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AND

Preservative Vegetable Cerate.

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A liberal deduction will be made to country dealers.

☞It will also be kept constantly for sale by appointment, in Pittsburgh only, by

Pettigrew, Horner, & Clayland,
Agents for the Proprietor.

Pittsburgh, July 1.—4t.

R. L. KEEN & Co.

HAVE ON HAND

Dry Goods,

GROCERIES, GLASSWARE,

Queensware, Stationary,

And a few dozen of Thompson's

BEST QUALITY SICKLES;

Which they offer at very reduced prices, for

CASH OR BARTER.

Pittsburgh, June 3, 1825

W. C. CONINE,

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The scheme it is expected will elicit general approbation, from the brilliancy of its capitals, the great number of valuable prizes contained in it, and the comparatively low rate of tickets, added to the very superior mode of drawing, combining expedition, connected with an object though last by far, not of the least importance, which is the simplicity of the principle of drawing, being such, as that it is presumed, there is none who can read this, but will fully comprehend it, by the explanation given in the scheme below. This advantage (by the observations of many) it seems is not apparent to the generality of people in some of the recent devised Lotteries, however otherwise correct they may be in their principles of drawing. In short it is believed, and will no doubt be conceded on all sides, that the present state Lottery of Maryland, is possessed of all the great essentials of a Lottery, viz: a large proportion of prizes in the Scheme, according to the number and price of tickets, with simplicity in plan, and despatch in drawing, from which it is presumed, that its extensive patronage will be in a proportionate degree.

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By authority of the State of Maryland,

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10 prizes of	1000	is	10,000
30 prizes of	100	is	3,000
50 prizes of	50	is	2,500
200 prizes of	20	is	4,000
250 prizes of	10	is	2,500
500 prizes of	6	is	3,000
20,000 prizes of	4	is	80,000
21,043 prizes, 4,000 tickets.			160,000

MORE PRIZES THAN BLANKS.

Every prize payable in cash, sixty days after the drawing, subject to a deduction of 15 per cent.

MODE OF DRAWING.—The numbers will be put into one wheel as usual; and in the other wheel will be put, the prizes above the denomination of 4 dollars, and the drawing to progress in the usual manner. The twenty thousand dollar prizes of $4, will be awarded to the odd or even numbers of the Lottery, [as the case may be] dependent on the drawing of the Capital prize of Forty Thousand Dollars; that is to say, if the Forty Thousand Dollar Prize should come out to an Odd Number, then every odd Number in the Scheme will be entitled to a four dollar prize. If the forty thousand dollar prize should come out to an even number, then all the even numbers in the Scheme, will each be entitled to a prize of 4 dollars.

The Odd numbers are those ending with 1, 3, 5, 7 or 9.

The Even numbers are those ending with 2, 4, 6, 8 or 0.

This mode of drawing not only enables the Commissioners to complete the whole Lottery in ONE DRAWING, but has the great advantage of distributing the small prizes regularly to every alternate number in the scheme, so that the holder of two tickets or two shares of tickets, (one odd and one even number,) will be certain of obtaining at least one prize, and in the same ratio for any greater quantity.

A ticket drawing a superior prize in this scheme, is not restricted from drawing an inferior one also: many tickets therefore, will necessarily obtain two prizes each.

Whole Tickets	$5 00	Quarters	$1 25
Halves	2 50	Eighths	62

To be had, odd and even, in the greatest variety of numbers, at

CONINE'S OFFICES,

No. 32 and 217 Market-Street Baltimore.

Where many valuable prizes have been obtained in the last State Lotteries, and it is confidently expected that a due proportion in the present one will be sold.

All whole tickets in the above lottery, sold at Conine's Office are signed, and shares countersigned by the commissioners, appointed by the Governor and Council, thereby making the State of Maryland responsible for all such prizes as they shall draw.

TAKE NOTICE All who order tickets in the above Lottery from W. C. Conine's Office Baltimore, will at the completion of the drawing be forwarded a published account of it in full by which they can equally as well ascertain the fate of their tickets as if they applied at the Lottery Office.

☞Persons who may wish tickets in the Baltimore or Philadelphia Lotteries, can at all times (whether the schemes are advertised or not) procure tickets and shares at the regular prices by addressing W. C. Conine, No. 32 or 217 Market Street Baltimore, for tickets in the Baltimore Lotteries, or No. 3 South Third-Street Philadelphia, for tickets in the Philadelphia Lotteries.

☞The fate of tickets given directly after the completion of the drawing.

Orders from any part of the U. States, enclosing cash, or prize tickets in any responsible lottery, will meet the same prompt attention, as if on personal application. Address

W. C. Conine,
Baltimore.

June 10—td

Walter Fortune & Sons,

SADDLE-TREE MANUFACTURERS,

RETURN thanks to their friends and the public in general, for the liberal encouragement they have had in their business, and hope, from their industry and strict attention, to be able to give general satisfaction to those who may favor them with their orders. They have always on hand a large assortment of

SADDLE-TREES,

and will warrant them as good as can be manufactured in the United States, which they will sell low for cash or approved acceptances. They also carry on the BLACK and WHITE SMITH BUSINESS

May 13—6mo.

ADAMS & HUTCHESON

HAVE just received on Consinment at their WAREHOUSE in FRONT, near Market-Street, a quantity of

American Patent

WOOD SCREWS

Assorted, from 5-8 to 1¼ inch, from the Manufactory of Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co., of Phillipsburg Pa. which they offer for sale at the Philadelphia prices.

—*ALSO IN STORE*—

Juniata Bar Iron
Ditto Nails & Brads
Geneva Window Glass
Trotter's Rifle Powder
Kentucky man. Tobacco
Feathers, &c.

Pittsburgh, Dec 24, 1824.—1y

COPPER AND TIN WARE MANUFACTORY.

THE UNDERSIGNED having entered into Partnership, under the firm of

Howard & Rodgers,

Respectfully beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that they have commenced the above business, on the N. W. corner of Wood and Second streets, where they intend to manufacture and keep constantly on hand

Stills, Wash-Kettles, Tea-Kettles. TIN WARE, &c &c.

Which they offer. Wholesale and Retail, on the most accommodating terms. *Anderson's Patent STILLS. Fullers' and Hatters' KETTLES. SALT TUBE, &c &c.* made to order, at the shortest notice. From their long experience in the business, they feel themselves warranted in saying that their work will be of the first quality. Merchants, Distillers, and others wishing to purchase, will please to call and judge for themselves. Orders thankfully received, and promptly attended to.

Wm. J. Howard,
Robert Rodgers.

April 22. 1825—tf.

LOWRIE & CURTIS,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

HAVE REMOVED to the large Brick Ware house, corner of Third and Wood Streets, opposite H. Holdship's Bookstore, where they have on hand, and offer for sale, on the most accommodating terms,

Y H and Imperial Teas,
Best Green Coffee,
Liquor and Wines,
Old Whiskey, Tobacco. Dye Stuffs. Nails, Iron, Window-Glass,

And a general assortment of all articles in their line of business. Orders will be thankfully received and promptly attended to.

Alderman Lowrie's Office.

Is in the West corner of the Diamond.

Dec 31, 1824—tf

SAMUEL WOOD

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues the *PLASTERING, PAPERING,* and *WHITEWASHING,* and has reduced his prices to the following low rates, for Cash only, viz —

3 coat Plastering on lath, including materials,		16 cts. per yd
2 do.	do.	14
1 do.	do.	12
3 do.	on brick wall,	8
2 do.	do	6
1 do.	do.	4

Prices when the materials are found by the employer

3 coats on lath,	8 cts per yd
2 do. do.	6
1 do. do.	5
3 do. on brick wall,	6
Hanging paper,	12½ per roll
do. border,	25
Whitewashing,	37½ per room.

Roughcasting done in the neatest manner, and warranted to be durable in the dampest cellars. Casting in plaster done at the shortest notice.

June 20—tf.

DYING AND SCOURING.

J. BYRNE

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public that he continues the business of DYING and SCOURING, at his house, north side of Third, between Market and Wood Streets, where he has built a new dye-house, with proper apparatus. Those gentlemen who have offered piece goods to be dyed, (which he could not undertake on account of the smallness of his kettles,) are informed that he has now in operation kettles of such capacity as will answer all commands he may be favored with. Goods of every description dyed any color, with neatness and despatch; and he will work as cheap as any person can who will do the goods justice.—Ladies and Gentlemen wanting Garments scoured, are informed, (and hundreds will testify it,) that he "gars auld claes leuk a'maist as weel's the new."

☞Volunteers' *Uniforms* and *Facings* cleaned. Turkey and Venetian *Carpets*, when faded and dirty, rendered as brilliant and beautiful as when new.

December 10, 1824—eoly

Public Notice is Hereby Given,

THAT the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson and J. H. Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers trading under the firm of *R. Patterson & Lambdin*, have been assigned to the subscribers this day, for the benefit of creditors.

HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ.
MARTIN RAHM.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1823—tf.

NOTICE.

PERSONS indebted to the estate of *HENRY H. STEELE*, late of the city of Pittsburgh, dec'd. will make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate, will present them for payment, at Mr. Robert Stewart's Inn, to

William Steele,
Surviving Administrator.

Pittsburgh, July 1, 1825—3t

The American Fire Insurance Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA,

DAILY make Insurance on property of every description, from loss or damage by Fire, on terms as reasonable and liberal as any similar Institution in the United States.

Buildings and merchandise of every class, furniture, books, mechanics' tools, materials, machinery, stock and implements, wearing apparel, property and effects of all kinds, effectually protected from loss by fire, or the consequences thereof, either in town or country.

Confining its business exclusively to Insurance against fire, (being prohibited by its charter from engaging in marine risques,) this company offers the best security for all its engagements.

Application at the office, No. 101, Chesnut street, Philadelphia, either personal or by letter, promptly decided on

Job Bacon, Sec'y.

Persons in Pittsburgh and the surrounding country, wishing to have their property insured, may have it done by the above company, on application to

Geo. Cochran, of Rich'd.
AGENT.

Pittsburgh, March 4—tf.

AN APPRENTICE

TO THE

Ornamental and Sign Painting Business,

IS WANTED by the Subscriber. A boy from the country, of about 14 years of age, would be preferred.

E. G. Nelson.

Pittsburgh, June 10—tf.

Pittsburgh and Philadelphia Line OF MAIL COACHES.

New Arrangement

THE attention of Travellers going East and West is hereby particularly invited. The Proprietors of this Line have, at the solicitation of many of their fellow-citizens, determined to increase the running of their Coach, from Pittsburgh, via Huntingdon, Lewistown, and *Harrisburgh*, to *three times per week* in less than four days each trip,—they being met at the *latter* place by three different Lines of Stages, on the same evening,—one running by way of Reading, and one by Lancaster, to Philadelphia, and one other, via Little York, to Baltimore. Travellers will not only get on with as much facility, but they will have a choice of Routes from Harrisburgh which will at least afford variety. Every possible attention will be paid to their accommodation, and their fare and travelling expenses generally, made as low as on any other stage route in Pennsylvania. The owners cannot be accountable for baggage.

RATES OF FARE.

From Pittsburgh to Harrisburgh, (For any intermediate distance, 6 cts. per mile)	$10 00
From Harrisburgh to Philadelphia,	6 50
	$16 50

This Line will call for passengers at any public or private house, at either end of the Line, and will also drive to any place within a reasonable distance, to let out gentlemen or ladies with their baggage. It will leave the hotels of Col. Ramsay, in Pittsburgh, and Mrs. Buehler, in Harrisburgh, respectively, on the mornings of Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays

Jno. Blair & Others.

Feb. 4, 1825—tf.

NOTICE.

IN consequence of the decease of *Henry H.* and *Robert Steele*, the co-partnership of STEELE & CO is dissolved. All persons indebted to said firm, at their House in Pittsburgh, will make payment to *Hugh Macshane*, agent for the firm of Steele & Co. and those having claims against said firm, will call on him for payment. Also, all persons indebted to said firm, at their House lately existing in Louisville Kentucky, will make payment to *James Marshall* at that place, and those having claims against said House will present them to him for adjustment, without delay, and receive payment

John Snyder,
Surviving partner of the late firm of Steele & Co.

Pittsburgh, June 10, 1825.—tf.

THE PITTSBURGH

Manufacturing Association

Have received on consignment, and offer for sale, 322 bundles Cane Poles, for Reed-Makers,

SHUTTLES & REEDS,
Machine Cards, Comb-Plate, and Card Cleaners.
OLIVE OIL, in Bottles.

CALF SKINS, OF A SUPERIOR QUALITY.

May 13, 1825. tf

Six Cents Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, in Pittsburgh, on the night of the 25th ult. an apprentice to the Boot and Shoemaking business, named WILLIAM THOMPSON; about 18 or 19 years of age; has a down look; is very impudent, and much addicted to swearing and lying. He had on, and took with him, a grey coatee and pantaloons, a new fur hat, a new suit of Wilmington striped cotton clothes, a new pair of brown casinet pantaloons, two pairs of shoes, and a new pair of pumps, which have since been missing.—The above reward, but no charges, will be paid for his apprehension. All persons are forewarned from hasboring said apprentice at their peril.

James Harmon.

July 1, 1825—3t.